Office of Economic Warfare Set Up—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 144 No. 3 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — July 19, 1943

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- Dichlorisopropyl Ether
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OPA Slates Bowles to Be General Manager as Maxon Quits

OPD Washington Bureau

Chester Bowles, Connecticut OPA administrator, is to be the new general manager of the Office of Price Administration, it was announced July 15 by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, who said at the same time that a number of other personnel changes would have to be made in the organization because of a rider to the OPA appropriation bill requiring price policy-making officials to have had business experience.

The job of general manager which will hold all the powers that the title implies, had long been sought by Lou R. Maxon, who resigned July 14 in a statement bitterly blasting OPA personnel and policies. Mr. Bowles, like Mr. Maxon, is an advertising executive and is expected to take over his new post about August 1.

The rider to the appropriation bill requiring the price policy makers to have had business experience was inserted in conference by the senate and house as a compromise for a more stringent amendment adopted by the house prohibiting anyone from holding a price policy job in the OPA who did not have at least five years' business experience in the line of business in which they would deal.

The amendment to the appropriation bill already has been responsible for two officials leaving. Bernard F. Haley, director of the Textile, Leather and Apparel Price Division, who previously was head of the economics department of Stanford University, resigned July 14. Dexter M. Keezer, a former president of Reed College, Portland, Ore., and who has been a key official of OPA since February, 1942, turned in his resignation and will join the staff of W. Averell Harriman, lend-lease expediter in London.

—Continued on page 43

OPA Sets Broker Policy For Buyer-Sellers

OPD Washington Bureau

In a further interpretation of the petroleum price schedule No. 88, as it applies to broker's commissions, the OPA said:—

Where a seller employs a broker to find a buyer, then the seller, being the party in need of the broker's services, must absorb the charges as part of the seller's expense of doing business and the buyer cannot be charged more than the maximum price. On the other hand, if a buyer needs assistance in finding available oil, it is not an evasion of the schedule to employ a broker or any one else to render such service and to pay the party so employer.

In such case the buyer's acquisition cost is higher than the maximum price, but the buyer is paying it not only for oil but for services. Where a broker's participation increases the buyer's acquisition cost over maximum selling prices, it must appear that the buyer was in bona fide and legitimate need of the broker's services, that the buyer actually hired the broker, and that the services performed by the broker were intended for and were for the benefit of the buyer.

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Plans 1943 'Convention at Home'

OPD Washington Bureau

The executive committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at its recent quarterly meeting, in response to a request received from the Office of Defense Transportation, voted not to hold the customary form of convention, which would entail travel by members, in 1943. In place of that type of convention, President Ernest T. Trigg has announced that another "Convention at Home," similar to the "Convention at Home" which was held last year, for similar reasons, will be conducted in 1943. The exact dates of the 1943 "Convention at Home" remain to be determined, but it is expected that they will be in the latter part of October, following last year's practice.

WPB Forms Planning, Statistics Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Combining the functions of the former Division f Statistics, Planning Committee and Office of Progress Reports, a Bureau of Planning and Statistics has been established in the War Production Board. Stacy May remains director of the Division of Statistics and becomes director of the new bureau.

Photo by Dixon

Stacy May

Simon Kuznets, who has been acting chairman of the Planning Committee, is associate director of the bureau and director of the new Planning Division. This division will appraise the over-

—Continued on page 62

OEW Takes Over BEW And Certain RFC Activities

OPD Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt, in an executive order July 15, abolished the Board of Economic Warfare, headed by Vice-president Wallace and presently administered by Milo Perkins; created a new Office of Economic Warfare, headed by Leo T. Crowley, now Alien Property Custodian, and transferred all of the foreign functions of the old BEW and of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's foreign subsidiaries, all headed by Secretary of Commerce Jones to the new OEW. Mr. Crowley has taken an indefinite leave of absence from his job as president and chairman of the board of the Standard Gas and Electric Company.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement:—

The President July 15 issued an executive order to unify the policy of the various administrative agencies engaged in different phases of foreign economic matters. The order also relieves both the Vice-president and the Secretary of Commerce of any responsibilities or duties in this field and transfers such responsibilities and duties to other hands.

1. The present Board of Economic Warfare, of which the Vice-president is chairman, is abolished.

2. All of its powers, functions and duties are transferred to a new Office of Economic Warfare, headed by a director. Mr. Leo T. Crowley has been appointed such director.

3. The United States Commercial Corporation, the Rubber Development Corporation, the Petroleum Reserve Corporation, the Export-Import Bank of Washington and all the other subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which are now engaged in financing foreign purchases and imports are transferred from the Department of Commerce and from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the new Office of Economic Welfare to be administered by the new director.

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

Chemical Shipping Pool Widened

OPD Washington Bureau

The policy of the government of permitting shippers of chemicals and allied products in tankcars to pool their oders and thereby reduce cross-hauling and conserve shipping space was broadened July 13 to include dry cargo, solids, bulk or packaged shipments moving either by rail, truck or water.

The broadened scope of the cargo space-saving program was provided for in the issuance by the War Production Board of haulage request TR-2, effective immediately, which superseded transportation request No. 1, which has been utilized by the chemical industry since January.

—Continued on page 59

—O-P-D—

Steel Drum Packing Ban Eased for 16 Chemicals

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions which prohibited the use of new or used steel drums for packing sixteen chemical products have been removed by the War Production Board. The action was taken under the terms of Limitation Order L-197, as amended, effective July 14.

The sixteen chemicals on which restrictions are removed for packing in new or used steel drums follow:—Arsenic acid solid, arsenic trioxide, arsenical mixtures, bottle washing compounds, calcium arsenate, cements (dry Portland), chloride of lime, dry

—Continued on page 52

Drug Makers to Get Cane, Beet Sugar Quota

Instructions have been issued to regional offices, it was announced July 10 by the Office of Price Administration, to grant to pharmaceutical manufacturers unable to obtain corn sugar and corn syrup an allotment of cane sugar or beet sugar during July and August equal to 50 percent of the corn products used during July and August, 1942.

Provisions for making sugar allotments in emergency situations are temporary, it was stated, and sugar will be provided only where immediate action is necessary to relieve extreme hardship. Until further instructions are issued, manufacturers who require sugar to replace corn sugar and corn syrup, and who have not previously registered as sugar users, may be registered as new industrial users of sugar.

Applications are to be made to local boards on OPA Form R-315, which is forwarded by the local board to the regional office for registration and final action.

The 50 percent allotment to the

—Continued on page 52

—O-P-D—

Patents Appeals Court Legislation Being Readied

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation carrying out the recommendations of the National Patent Planning Commission is being prepared for introduction in the house by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama, chairman of the house committee on patents, he announced July 14, and will be considered by the committee when Congress resumes sessions in September.

The recommendations of the commission include the compulsory recording of contracts concerning patents, the creation of a single court of patent appeals, the licensing of patents relating to national defense, a declaration of policy by Congress with respect to the test or standard for determining patentability and invention, and empowering the Patent Office to report on the validity of patents involved in suits for infringements.

Sulphite Alcohol Process Provides High-Grade Protein

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for the recovery of more than 70 percent of the proteins of the grains now used in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and thus increase the supply available not only for feed, but possibly for such other important industrial uses as manufacture of adhesives, paints, paper, and plastics, has been evolved by the War Food Administration and is now being considered by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board.

The program is an outgrowth of the newly found sulphite method of producing industrial alcohol from wheat, which makes unnecessary the use of barley malt to convert starch to fermentable sugars. It calls for the installation of the necessary feed recovery equipment in some thirty-four industrial alcohol plants at an estimated cost of $19,000,000, of which $15,000,000 would be financed by Defense Plants Corporation.

At present only little more than 40 percent of the potential protein feed supply available in making industrial alcohol is being recovered; the plans now being studied would raise this to 70.6 percent.

Government Discovery

The sulphite process of manufacturing alcohol from wheat is a discovery of Dr. A. K. Balls and I. W. Tucker, of the Enzyme Research Laboratory, a branch of the Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. It is now undergoing controlled tests by the WPB Office of Production Research and Development at the Peoria plant of the Century Distilling Company, the Yonkers plant of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and the Schenley Distillers Corporation plant at Stamping Ground, Ky.

Explaining the new process to the Gillette committee of the senate recently, Mr. Tucker said that sodium sulphite separates the wheat into three components—starch, diastase, and proteins. The starch forms the raw material for making alcohol. The diastase, a minute portion of the total grain, effectively replaces most, if not

—Continued on page 52

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 16, 1943	July 9, 1943	July 17, 1942
137.6	**137.6**	**142.7**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPA had an assist in some price hoisting in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week: its elevation of the tank ceiling on fish oils gave refiners an opening to boost the quotation on the oils in drums. An upping of fishliver oil was an independent matter. Naval stores also were put at higher marks. The slight botanic movement was mostly downward.

Business being not very exacting of time, there was much to be heard about what was to be expected out of the passing of BEW and RFC and the latest eruption in OPA. The approach toward centralization at least looked good. Most excusing of shortages continued to emphasize lend-lease.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulphate:—6,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration Facility, Perry Point, Md., invitation 44-24, opening July 23.

Alphaninene:—Approximately 55,550 gallons, Purchase Representative Cotton and Fiber Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., announcement FSC 1558, opening July 21.

Chrome Orange:—10,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington, D. C., invitation BEP-26, bids July 20.

Chenopodium Oil:—3,000 pounds, Chief Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., announcement FSC 1559, opening July 20.

Fertilizer:—Department of Finance, Division of Purchases and Property Control, Baton Rouge, La., opening July 20.

Laundry Soap:—3,000 pounds laundry sour, Contracting Officer Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City (1), Mo., invitation 1445-44-3, opening July 20.

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

Water-Soluble Gum Quota Survey Asked by WPB

The amount of three water-soluble gums—arabic, karaya, and tragacanth—which will be available to consuming industries during the next quota-period will be determined by the Protective Coatings and Materials Section of the War Production Board on the basis of data which each importer of the gums stated was required to file with the section by July 10. The importers had but five days, in some instances, to prepare their reports.

Import licenses can be granted only on the basis of properly certified figures and on June 30 the section chief called on importers for an itemized statement in terms of pounds, not tons, of (1) the importer's direct imports; (2) his outside purchases; and (3) his record of imports.

Each gum was reported separately on a separate sheet of the importer's letterhead, each return to be certified before a notary. The data called for was for each of the six years, 1937-1942 inclusive.

—O-P-D—

French Africa Opened To Commercial Messages

OPD Washington Bureau

The ban on commercial communications with French North Africa and French West Africa was lifted July 16 by both the United States and Great Britain, the Office of War Information announced. Wartime censorshop of communications continues, and OWI said:—

No private commercial trade with these areas is permitted for the present, or until the military shipping and supply situation permits. To avoid disappointment and confusion it is important that this fact be fully realized.

—O-P-D—

Santonin Up in Britain

LONDON, July 16, 1943

Prices on santonin in domestic trade is £1 higher. Quoted at £62 per kilo in 10 kilos or more.

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Butyl Alcohol, Acetate Price Ceilings Revised

New maximum prices for grain fermentation butyl alcohol and butyl acetate were established July 16 by the Office of Price Administration in amendment No. 6 to MPR 37, which also authorizes monthly price adjustments in line with the actual prices paid for grain. The new ceilings were made effective as of July 1.

The ceilings established cover the sales of the three producers of the materials, and are their maximums for Eastern territory deliveries in tankcars. A ceiling of 18.8 cents per pound is fixed for the grain butyl alcohol and 17.95 cents per pound for grain butyl acetate produced by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, when the average cost per bushel of whole grain (wheat or corn) is $1.22. The maximums that U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company may charge under the same average costs are 22.6 cents per pound for butyl alcohol and 21.15 cents for butyl acetate.

These are increases over the former ceilings and are intended to reflect increased grain costs. Previously OPA allowed a ceiling of 19 cents per pound for butyl alcohol produced in States other than Indiana and Illinois and 14.25 cents per pound for Illinois and Indiana production. These were based on the expectation that the producers could buy corn at the present ceiling levels and CCC wheat at 9 cents a bushel less than the present corn ceiling price.

What is now done is to tie the ceiling price to the fluctuating price of the grain, using as a base the average cost of the whole grain—$1.22 per bushel. For each 7 cents increase to them in the price per bushel of grain, the butyl alcohol producers may increase the ceilings on their product 1 cent. A similar reduction in price must be made for a 7-cent reduction in grain costs.

The adjustments in prices are to be made for each calendar month on the first day of each month and are to apply to the grain butyl alcohol and butyl acetate produced during such month. Determinations of the correct price for July production are to be made before July 25. Producers are given the option of computing the average cost of grain on the basis of actual cost during the preceding month or the cost during the current month, but must report within ten days which method has been selected, the ceilings determined, and a detailed statement showing grain costs. Similar reports are required within ten days after the first day or each succeeding month.

Existing ceilings for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate made from molasses also are changed. The price for molasses butyl alcohol is set at 18.5 cents per pound, which is one-half cent a pound lower than the current maximum. The ceiling for molasses butyl acetate is lowered from 18.25 cents to 18 cents per pound.

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Paper Shipping Sacks Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Production of an additional 70,000,000 paper shipping sacks a year without increases in the use of paper, machinery, or manpower is expected to result from an amendment to L-279, issued by the War Production Board.

The order places restrictions on the grade, quality, and weight of paper which may be used in manufacturing larger size paper shipping sacks. Limitations also are placed on all paper sack users' inventories.

The restrictions on the grade, quality and weight of paper become effective July 19, and those on all users' inventory, July 14.

All paper shipping sack manufacturers, including those who manufacture paper shipping sacks for their own use, are affected by the order. The inventory restrictions will affect all paper shipping sack users.

The new manufacturing restrictions, which are contained in schedule I of the amended order, apply to the following paper shipping sacks, representing approximately 80 percent of the total annual production.

1. Sugar and lime in any quantity of 25 pounds or more.
2. Flour in any quantity over 50 pounds.
3. Any other commodity in any quantity over 25 pounds.

The restrictions relate to the paper which may be used, and are intended to simplify manufacturing operations, prevent excess usage of paper, and establish quality standards. Certain paper finishes are prohibited. Wet-strength paper used must be auramine-colored for identification purposes. The selection of paper grades is limited. The use of certain grades is prohibited for certain products so as to conserve those grades for other products which need them. The selection of basis weights is limited to prevent "overloading." Minimum quality specifications are set for certain paper grades, plain natural kraft, wet-strength, parafined, and asphalted paper.

The restrictions do not apply to sacks designed as liners for outer containers, combination textile paper bags (bags made of textile laminated with paper), grocers and variety bags, and bags made wholly from cello-

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—O-P-D—

WFA to Grant Priority Ratings on Linseed Oil

OPD Washington Bureau

Priority ratings for the purchase of linseed oil will be issued by the War Food Administration to manufacturers filling military, naval, maritime and lend-lease contracts for a group of essential inedible products. The products include protective coatings, coated fabrics, linoleum, oil cloth, and felt base floor coverings, but only where exempt under paragraph (b) (5) (iii) of Food Distribution Order No. 42, and such products as core oils and caulking compounds, unrestricted by the order.

Priority ratings will be issued, however, only in cases where the manufacturer lacks sufficient oil (of a particular kind or grade) to fill the contract and have remaining no more than a two weeks' supply. A two weeks' supply is defined as one-sixth of the total consumption during the second quarter of 1943. The quantity of oil requested must not exceed the contract requirements, plus an amount sufficient to provide the two weeks' inventory.

Requests for ratings should be addressed, by letter or telegram, to the Chief, Fats and Oils Branch, Food

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—O-P-D—

Dow Magnesium Cell Burns

An electrolytic cell flared up July 13 in the Marysville, Mich., Dow Magnesium Corporation plant, causing only slight delay in production. Spreading of the flames to other units in the plant section was averted, and there will be no production loss for the month, it was reported.

—O-P-D—

Reporter in Postal Zone 7

The offices of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter are in postal zone 7. Your communications to the Reporter will be delivered promptly when addressed: 59 John street New York 7, New York.

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerants Ban Tighter

OPD Washington Bureau

Delivery of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants or 'Freon' to those who use it in refrigerating equipment for dispensing and storing carbonated or malt beverages is prohibited by an amended order issued by the War Production Board. The order, M-28, establishes more rigid controls over the use of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants. It sets up eight classes of users of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants. The classes are:—

Class I. Army, for use in new or existing refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Class II. Navy, for use in new or existing refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Class III. Maritime Commission for War Shipping Administration, for use in new or existing refrigeration and air-conditioning systems.

Class IV. Maintenance and repair of all refrigeration and air-conditioning systems except those owned and operated by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration. This class includes household refrigeration but excludes refrigeration equipment used solely for storing or dispens-

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—O-P-D—

OPA Simplifies Catch-All Rule

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration has issued a revision of supplementary regulation No. 14 which has served as a "catch-all" for miscellaneous modifications of ceiling prices established by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The new regulation, effective July 15, groups the pricing provisions in articles according to classes of commodities or services. Obsolete provisions have been eliminated. The change is thus not one of substance, OPA pointed out, but merely one of form and arrangement.

—O-P-D—

Zinc Mining Possibilities In Kentucky Investigated

OPD Washington Bureau

Zinc mining possibilities of the central Kentucky area are being given further consideration by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, it was learned July 14, and a representative of the office plans to leave Washington for Owens County in a week or ten days to look into the situation.

Renewed interest in the possibilities of obtaining zinc in greater quantities from the area was aroused by the recent opening of a vein approximately one and one-half feet wide at a depth of 300 that extends for at least one-quarter of a mile and may run from four to five miles in length.

The mine is being operated by the Twin Valley Company and is reported to be producing zinc of a grade running as high as 5 percent. The mine also has been producing lead of a grade running between 5 and 10 percent. Central Kentucky is known to contain a number of small deposits of zinc which might serve to ease the supply situation somewhat if the ore can be obtained without too much difficulty.

C. S. Crouse, professor of metallurgical engineering at the University

—Continued on page 43

—O-P-D—

Traffic Paint Tests Standardized by A.S.T.M.

The approval of three tests for properties of traffic paints, agreement on five new methods of chemical analysis of various pigments, and new tests for evaluating degree of blistering of organic coatings were accomplished at the American Society for Testing Materials annual meeting in Pittsburgh as a result of the work of committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products.

The three tests of traffic paints covering conduct of road service tests, light sensitivity, and dry to no-pick-up time, were developed in a special subcommittee. It is working on immersion tests and bleeding properties of traffic paints. The road service test is to be made under actual road conditions; the light sensitivity test is

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Fiscal experts have turned up some interesting figures in their delvings into the national debt at the end of the fiscal year. For example:—

Less than 30 percent of Federal expenditures was financed by taxation, and under existing revenue laws and appropriations just completed the proportion for the fiscal year 1944 is not likely to exceed 31 percent or 32 percent.

While receipts were up 74 percent in fiscal '43 over '42, the rate of expenditures was up 144 percent.

The public debt increased 90 percent during the year and now represents a per capita burden of $1,007.64, compared with $538.35 a year ago, $129.66 at the lowest point of the debt after the first World War, $250.18 at the peak of the debt of that war, and $12.36 just prior to that war.

Only one figure represented a new low. This was the computed interest rate on the debt. It dropped to 1.979 percent from 2.265 percent a year ago; 3.750 in December, 1930; 4.196 percent in August, 1919.

Rules for Renegotiators

One of the things the ways and means committee of the house plans to do when its members return from vacation in September is to go into the matter of contract renegotiation. Some members feel there is not enough law to guide the renegotiators.

Wesley Disney of Oklahoma, who heads up the subcommittee to make the investigation, says that at present the personal judgments of procurement agency officials constitute the law and that different departments can and do have different standards and still be within the law. The War and Navy departments and the Maritime commission say the renegotiation system is functioning smoothly, but Mr. Disney questions that.

Issues involved are (1) allowances in renegotiation for postwar reserves and depreciation of plants and facilities, (2) renegotiation before or after taxes, and (3) amortization of values of manufacturing plants.

Mexican Drug Plantings

Eight important plants, hitherto grown mostly at great distances from the United States, are being introduced into Mexico to provide medicines and insecticides needed by the United Nations—some of them to be continued after the war in all probability, says the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The main plants are red squills, pyrethrum, belladonna, senna, derris, peppermint, henbane, and stramonium. A United States BEW mission, headed by Dr. William J. Bonisteel, botanist and former professor at Fordham University, already has established ten stations in Mexico for starting nurseries of these plants.

In addition the mission is helping Mexico produce more agar-agar by working out new methods to collect more of it.

Conventions Crimped

Joseph Eastman, ODT director, has again called for a halt of conventions and group meetings of industry—and this might be his last notice. Anyone who has tried to ride the trains recently knows whereof Mr. Eastman speaks.

Convention travel, he says, is interfering with military and essential war business travel. Passenger transportation problems are now so serious that even those organizations whose conventions would be devoted to matters closely concerned with the war might contribute more to the war effort by canceling their meetings.

What Kind of Rubber

Rubber Director Jeffers is the latest to join the forces of those opposed to the ideas of Vice-President Wallace on the future of the synthetic rubber industry in this country. Mr. Jeffers says unequivocally that synthetic rubber is here to stay and will hold its own in the fight of natural rubber to regain its market.

The impression generally is that the rubber that gets the biggest share of the market will be the rubber that sells the cheapest and in this respect the natural has or would be expected to have the edge. But Mr. Jeffers expects to see the synthetic sell from 8 cents to 15 cents a pound, which is not far out of line with the prewar price of the natural—and do it without the benefit of tariffs or subsidies.

If those who like Mr. Wallace are pulling for the natural rubber are correct in their figures the synthetic rubber will have a low mark to shoot at. They say when things get going right in South America, it may be possible to lay the natural rubber down in this country at 10 cents a pound.

What Kind of Ships

Victory ships versus Liberty ships is threatening to cause a rupture in the otherwise amicable relations between the Maritime Commission and the War Production Board. But for a chance meeting between WPB Chief Nelson and Chairman Land of the commission at a luncheon where they decided to try to straighten out the matter themselves, the whole squabble might have been dumped into the lap of Assistant President Jimmy Byrnes.

The Maritime Commission wants to switch over to the Victory brand of cargo ships because they are faster than the Liberty model and can more easily dodge U-boats. Also, officials point out, they would give us a big jump on the rest of the world in the postwar competition for world trade. But the rub, says WPB, is that they cost more to build, use more materials, and need bigger crews. And furthermore to change the designs now would disrupt the whole shipbuilding program so that it would be 1944 before launchings would get back to present levels.

Probabilities are that a compromise will be reached and more of the Victory ships will be built—but not so many as the Maritime Commission is asking for at this time.

Taking the Women Too

Recruitment of women for the WACS, WAVES, and other armed service organizations is beginning to have its effect upon the supply of replacement labor in industries suffering from the drafting of too many men. Demands of industry for a let-up in the appeals to women to join the services are falling on deaf ears, however.

The army wants about 600,000 WACs—almost ten times as many as are now enrolled—and is readying a big advertisement campaign to get the women to join up. Coming on the heels of the draining of the young men from industry, the withdrawal of large numbers of women workers who have just become trained in their jobs may well lead to serious disruptions in some plants.

Transportation Jams Ahead

The best advice which some officials feel that could be given to the chemical and allied products industry is to stock up now with the materials they will need in the Fall and Winter months ahead. The transportation situation is getting no better and all signs point to its becoming worse when the products of the farms begin moving to markets.

It is not expected that the situation will become so serious as to require that embargoes be placed on the movements of some nonessential products, but it is probable that delays in shipments will become longer and more frequent, and to be on the safe side plants should have an inventory sufficient to tide them over the rough spots in the transportation picture.

ODT doesn't like to talk very much about what the future transportation situation may be, but the commonsense approach is to be prepared for emergencies.

Fats, Oils Carryover Allowed by WFA

OPD Washington Bureau

Food Distribution Order No. 42 regulating the distribution of fats and oils was amended July 10 by the War Food Administration to allow manufacturers having unused portions of their second-quarter fats and oils quotas for civilian use to carry them over into the third quarter. The original order prohibited any carryover after June 30. The amended order also:—

1. Reduces quotas for the use of fats and oils in producing margarin and soaps for civilian uses. The margarin quota is reduced from 180 percent to 167 percent of the manufacturer's average use during 1940 and 1941, and the soap quota is reduced to 80 percent. Heretofore, soap made from domestic vegetable oil foots has had a 100 percent quota, and other spoas have had an 84 percent quota.

2. Adds the Veterans Administration and the Maritime Commission to the list of exempt agencies, permitting unre-

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—O-P-D—

Feedingstuffs Uniform Price Ceiling Set

The Office of Price Administration has revised its regulation on animal product feedingstuffs in a manner designed to increase domestic production, encourage importations from South America and obtain efficient distribution. Uniform nationwide dollars-and-cents maximum prices are set for animal proteins known as meat scraps and digester tankage. The new simplified measure, Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 74, became effective July 12.

Meat scraps (including meat meal, meat and bone scraps) and digester tankage (residue from animal tissues) are products ground from dry or wet rendered slaughterhouse refuse for use as animal feeds.

The new ceiling price for producers on domestic dry rendered tankage is $1.25 for each percentage unit of protein content per ton at all domestic production plants. Previously, varying prices for five zones had ranged from $1.01 to $1.25 and the effect had been for the zone with the highest price of $1.25 per unit to draw the bulk of the supply. The same $1.25 maximum price also applies to imported dry rendered tankage delivered anywhere in the United States.

Tankage

The maximum price on imported dry rendered tankage is calculated on a basis price of $1.10 per unit at U. S. port of entry plus an allowance of 15

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—O-P-D—

Flaxseed $3.30 Ceiling To Hold for Calif.

OPD Washington Bureau

Original plans of the Office of Price Administration to reduce the ceiling prices on flaxseed at the Fresno, Cal., terminal have been abandoned, it was learned July 14. While an amendment to the price schedule is to be issued correcting some "inequities" in that area, it was stated, no change will be made in the present $3.30 ceiling.

The action is in keeping with recommendations of the Fresno district office of OPA that the ceiling of $3.30 be maintained for the Fresno terminal as in all other California terminals. The district office said that any change at this time in the middle of the season would be unnecessarily disturbing.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Delivery Restrictions Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

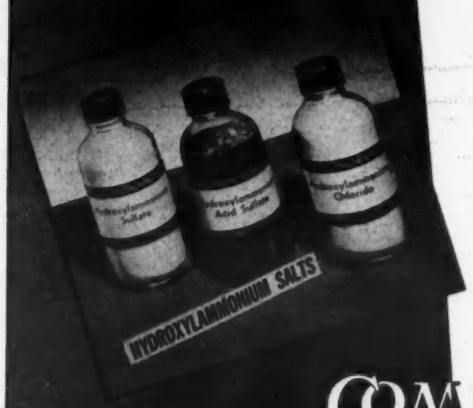
Restrictions on deliveries of linseed oil among crushers, processors, manufacturers and wholesale distributors were eliminated July 10 by the War Food Administration in a new regulation, Food Distribution Order No. 63. Intent of the new order is to provide a freer flow of linseed oil, but it continues to restrict deliveries of more than 50 percent of the average quantity delivered for use for other than exempt or manufacturing purposes in the corresponding calendar quarters of 1940 and 1941.

The order also requires crushers,

—Continued on page 46

IT'S TIME
to re-examine
the possibilities of

HYDROXYLAMINE



Larger post-war production and lower prices are forecast.

This new industrial chemical promises to assume greatly increased importance after the war, when production can be expanded. The manufacture of Hydroxylamine from the Nitroparaffins has made this product available for the first time at reasonable prices. With increased production even lower prices may be anticipated.

The technical and patent literature contain many references to the uses for Hydroxylamine . . . in the removal or purification of aldehydes and ketones . . . as a catalyst for the production of resins and synthetic rubber . . . in the preparation of nitriles, acid amides, isoxazoles, diazotates, halo-nitroparaffins, metal complexes, barbituric acid derivatives, and other compounds used in pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, photographic chemicals, insecticides, and antiseptics.

Hydroxylamine is offered in the form of the Hydroxylammonium Salts—sulfate, acid sulfate, and chloride. Now is the time to see how this product may be able to serve you. Samples will gladly be furnished on request.

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Relation between Oil Content and Kernel Content of Tung Fruit

Hulling Tung Fruit on the Farm

(Agricultural Chemical Research Division Contribution No. 110)

By R. S. McKinney

Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

The need of a proper method of determining the value of the grower's tung fruit was pointed out at the 1942 meeting of the American Tung Oil Association. Our Gainesville tung oil laboratory has given considerable thought to and made some studies on this subject.

Grades and standards of tung fruit were discussed fully last Fall with R. R. Pailthorp, senior marketing specialist in charge of grades and standards of fresh fruits and vegetables, Food Distribution Administration. Mr. Pailthorp showed much interest in this subject, but it appeared that his office has made no studies of tung fruit. The full cooperation of our tung oil laboratories was offered to Mr. Pailthorp in setting up fair standards and in the grading of tung fruit.

There seems little doubt that grading of tung fruit should be based on their oil moisture contents. However, it is questionable whether growers are willing to wait for the analyses to be completed before they receive the results of the grading on this basis, and they might also be unwilling to stand the expense of the analyses.

The easiest method of grading tung fruit is on the basis of their moisture content. Some tung mills have used the rapid moisture tester developed at our Gainesville tung oil laboratory for this purpose and have reported reliable results in most cases. Such a method, however, penalizes the tung grower who produces tung fruit of high oil content.

Several tung producers have inquired whether we have enough data so that some standard ratio of kernel to hull could be established, similar to that used in grading peanuts and pecans. A large quantity of data on this subject have been collected by our laboratory, a study of which showed clearly that a good correlation exists between the percentages of kernels and of oil in tung fruit. At the 1940 meeting of the tung oil association, F. S. Lagasse and E. G. Fisher of the United States Field Laboratory for Tung Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering at Gainesville, reported a highly significant correlation of these two variables in tung fruit.

Kernel-Oil Relationship

In our study the analyses of eighty-eight samples of tung fruit* were made, the results of which are given in table I. From these data, the regression coefficient, that is, the average increase in oil content for each unit increase in kernel content, to determine the relationship between kernel content and oil content of tung fruit, was estimated. Probably the best estimate of regression coefficient is obtained by application to the data of the method of least squares. According to this principle, the best-fitting straight line, representing the relationship between two variables, is one where in the sum of the squares of the errors of estimate will be less than for any other straight line. Applying this principle to the data in table I, wherein:—

(1) $E = bX$

E being the expected value of Y (percentage of oil) for any given value of X (percentage of kernels),

and (2) $b = Sxy/Sx^2$

x and y being the viariation of values of X and Y respectively from their respective means.

Substituting in (2) the values of Xy and X^2 from table I a value of 0.6036 for b is obtained.

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* The authors wish to acknowledge that the data pertaining to the percentage of kernel in the tung fruit were supplied by Dr. Matthew Drosdoff, Mr. John H. Painter and Mr. Joseph Hamilton, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. The percentage of oil in the tung kernels was determinted by Messrs. Theodore E. Hazell, Allen Henry, and Mark Harbison, of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Table I—Kernel and Oil Contents of 88 Samples of Tung Fruit

X	Y	x	y	x^2	xy	y^2
34.1	20.60	2.1	0.8	4.41	1.68	0.64
34.2	20.70	2.2	0.9	4.84	1.98	0.81
34.7	21.80	2.7	2.0	7.29	5.40	4.00
32.9	20.60	0.9	0.8	0.81	0.72	0.64
34.2	21.90	2.2	2.1	4.84	4.62	4.41
30.8	19.00	—1.2	—0.8	1.44	0.96	0.64
29.7	18.30	2.3	1.5	5.29	3.45	2.25
32.0	21.00	0.0	1.2	0.00	0.00	1.44
30.3	19.80	—1.7	0.0	2.89	0.00	0.00
33.3	20.50	1.2	0.7	1.44	0.74	0.49
32.4	19.50	0.4	—0.3	0.16	—0.12	0.09
31.9	19.40	—0.1	—0.4	0.01	0.04	0.16
31.4	18.80	—0.6	—1.0	0.36	0.60	1.00
34.6	21.00	2.6	1.2	6.76	3.12	1.44
32.9	20.00	0.9	0.2	0.81	0.18	0.04
30.2	17.10	—1.8	—2.7	3.24	4.86	7.29
30.8	18.50	—1.2	—1.3	1.44	1.56	1.69
31.9	18.80	—0.1	—1.0	0.01	0.10	1.00
30.1	17.80	—1.9	—2.0	3.61	3.80	4.00
35.9	21.70	3.9	1.9	15.21	7.41	3.61
36.3	21.70	4.3	1.9	18.49	8.17	3.61
36.5	21.90	4.5	2.1	20.25	9.45	4.41
37.3	22.30	5.3	2.5	28.09	13.25	6.25
38.1	23.40	6.1	3.6	37.21	21.96	12.96
37.5	22.60	5.5	2.8	30.25	15.40	7.84
30.5	18.20	—1.5	1.6	2.25	—2.40	2.56
31.8	18.70	—0.2	—1.1	0.04	0.22	1.21
33.3	20.30	1.3	0.5	1.69	0.65	0.25
32.4	19.70	0.4	—0.1	0.16	—0.04	0.01
30.7	17.90	—1.3	—1.9	1.69	2.47	3.61
32.2	19.40	0.2	—0.4	0.04	—0.08	0.16
33.7	20.40	1.7	0.6	2.89	1.02	0.36
31.9	19.30	—0.1	—0.5	0.01	0.05	0.25
31.1	18.40	—0.9	—1.4	0.81	1.26	1.96
32.5	19.70	0.5	—0.1	0.25	—0.05	0.01
33.7	20.70	1.7	0.9	2.89	1.53	0.81
30.8	18.50	—1.2	—1.3	1.44	1.56	1.69
31.1	19.10	—0.9	—0.7	0.81	0.63	0.49
25.2	16.10	—6.8	—3.7	46.24	23.96	13.69
31.4	18.70	—0.6	—1.1	0.36	0.66	1.21
32.6	19.30	0.6	—0.5	0.36	0.30	0.25
31.6	18.20	—0.4	—1.6	0.16	0.64	2.56
29.8	18.30	—2.2	—1.5	4.84	3.30	2.25
31.8	19.30	—0.2	—0.5	0.04	0.10	0.25
30.8	18.70	—1.2	—1.1	1.44	1.32	1.21
30.3	18.40	—1.7	—1.4	2.89	2.38	1.96
26.1	15.00	—5.9	—4.8	34.81	28.32	23.04
30.3	18.20	—1.7	—1.6	2.89	2.72	2.56
34.9	22.30	2.9	2.5	8.41	7.25	6.25
33.5	21.40	1.5	1.6	2.25	2.40	2.56
30.5	19.10	—1.5	—0.7	2.25	1.05	0.49
32.4	19.70	0.4	—0.1	0.16	0.04	0.01
29.7	18.70	—2.3	—1.1	5.29	2.53	1.21
30.6	18.10	—1.4	—1.7	1.96	2.38	2.89
26.4	16.70	—5.6	—3.1	31.36	17.36	9.61
28.2	18.55	—3.8	—1.2	14.44	4.56	1.44
31.7	21.10	—0.3	1.3	0.09	—0.39	1.69
35.3	23.50	3.3	3.7	10.89	12.21	13.69
30.5	19.30	—1.5	—0.5	2.25	0.75	0.25
31.3	20.60	—0.7	0.8	0.49	—0.56	0.64
29.1	18.50	—2.9	—1.3	8.41	3.77	1.69
28.8	19.40	—3.2	—0.4	10.24	1.28	0.16
27.1	17.90	—4.9	—1.9	24.01	9.31	3.61
33.8	22.60	1.8	2.8	3.24	5.04	7.84
32.1	20.80	0.1	1.0	0.01	0.10	1.00
31.0	19.50	—1.0	—0.3	1.00	0.30	0.09
30.3	18.80	—1.7	—1.0	2.89	1.70	1.00
32.9	20.80	0.9	1.0	0.81	0.90	1.00
32.8	21.10	0.8	1.3	0.64	1.04	1.69
30.3	18.70	—1.7	—1.1	2.89	1.87	1.21
28.2	18.10	—3.8	—1.7	14.44	6.46	2.89
31.7	19.50	—0.3	—0.3	0.09	0.09	0.09
30.7	19.10	—1.3	—0.7	1.69	0.91	0.49
30.1	19.10	—1.9	—0.7	3.61	1.33	0.49
31.1	19.30	—0.9	—0.5	0.81	0.45	0.25
32.0	20.20	0.0	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.16
33.8	22.20	1.8	2.4	3.24	4.32	5.76
34.7	22.00	2.7	2.2	7.29	5.94	4.84
30.9	19.40	—1.1	—0.4	1.21	0.44	0.16
33.4	21.00	1.4	1.2	1.96	1.68	1.44
37.6	23.50	5.6	3.7	31.36	20.72	13.69
33.1	20.70	1.1	0.9	1.21	0.99	0.81
35.1	24.50	3.1	4.7	9.61	14.57	22.09
34.1	20.90	2.1	1.1	4.41	2.31	1.21
31.8	19.95	—0.2	0.2	0.04	—0.04	0.04
30.7	19.50	—1.3	—0.3	1.69	0.39	0.09
28.4	16.90	—3.6	—2.9	12.96	10.44	8.41
35.3	21.40	3.3	1.6	10.89	5.28	2.56
Av. 32.0	Av. 19.80			S 548.64	S 331.18	S 258.5o

U.S. Extends Date for Foreign Holdings Data

Time for filing reports of American-owned property in foreign countries on form TFR-500 was extended to November 1, 1943, by the Treasury Department. Previously, reports were required to be submitted by August 31. The action was taken by the department in recognition of the growing shortage of help in industries to fill out the forms and also the long delay in transmittal of mails in cases where it is necessary for some companies to obtain information from abroad.

Mint Oils Price Ceilings Submitted

OPD Washington Bureau

In a letter to producers and dealers, signed by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown, OPA July 13 asked for comments and suggestions before July 24 on a proposition that the grower-level maximum price for natural oil of peppermint be ceiled at $5 per pound and that for natural oil of spearmint at $3 per pound.

These levels, Mr. Brown pointed out, are above the average highest prices during 1942, as computed by the Department of Agriculture of $4.83 per pound for peppermint oil and $2.90 per pound for spearmint oil. Also, they are much higher than the respective comparable prices of $3.30 per pound and $2.43 per pound, and moreover, they are more than double what might be regarded as normal prices for these oils.

Chemical Allocations Releases for July

The July allocation of chemicals released by the War Production Board last week, the first section of which appeared in the July 12 issue of the REPORTER, follows:—

Glycols

Ethyleneglycol requests for cellophane were cut 20 percent. Antifreeze allocations made according to previous plans. All other requests granted in full except for excessive stocks or inflation.

Diethyleneglycol allocations for tobacco humectant were made according to previous schedule. General textile, chemical manufacturing and general plasticizer requests were cut 33 percent. Resale requests and producers' small order allowances were cut 50 percent.

Triethyleneglycol requests for general plasticizers and resale were denied. Chemical manufacturing and small order allowance requests were cut 50 percent.

Propyleneglycol tobacco requests cut to 10 percent of schedule. Toothpaste and cosmetic requests were cut to schedule, adjusted to current conditions; food and flavors were cut 50 percent; producers' small order requests cut 40 percent; resale requests cut 50 percent. All other requests allowed in full. All allocations made

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—O-P-D—

Agricultural Insecticide Makers to Convene

The program for the tenth annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association to be held in the Essex and Sussex, Spring Lake, N. J., follows:—

Thursday, July 22

Address by president J. E. Cary, Niagara Springs Company.

"Protect Food for Freedom," Dr. Wm. H. Martin, dean and director of Rutgers University.

War Agencies—1944 Outlook

Warren H. Moyer, chief Insecticides and Fungicides Unit, Chemicals Division, War Production Board.

C. J. Gran, acting head Fertilizer and Insecticide Section, Office of Price Administration.

J. A. R. Dalley, chief Chemicals and Health Supplies Division, Operations Branch, Office of Exports, Board of Economic Warfare.

Philip H. Groggins, chief Chemicals Division, Food Production Administration.

Afternoon Session

"Progress and Problems in Louisiana," by Dr. C. O. Eddy, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Cotton—America's Number One Crop—In War and in Peace," by Robert C.

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—O-P-D—

Essential Oils Output In Latin America Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Production possibilities of essential oils so widely used in the perfume and cosmetic industry are being explored in several of the Latin American countries as replacements for imports formerly obtainable from outside the Western Hemisphere, according to the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Essential oil imports of the United States in prewar years totaled around 10,000,000 pounds annually. Many of them, agriculturists believe, could be produced profitably in this hemisphere for the United States market, especially if imports from the Far East and elsewhere are cut off for a prolonged period. Experimental beginnings are under way in the production of some and prospects of producing others are being investigated in South and Middle America.

Citronella, Lemongrass

The Jewish refugee colony at Sosua on the north shore of the island of Santo Domingo plans to specialize on essential oils and has made extensive planting of citronella, lemongrass and ylang-ylang.

Jasmine, Gardenia, Cassie

The agricultural station in Puerto Rico is experimenting in the production of citronella grass, used in the

—Continued on page 62

CHEMICAL EXACTNESS helps build a new industry

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

This year, the nation plans to produce 1,100,000 tons of synthetic rubber for the war effort.

This vast new industry—created out of the exigencies of wartimes—is a result of the *alertness* of American science and research workers.

In the near future, chemists expect to produce synthetic rubber for many uses with qualities *far superior* to nature's product. Tires, for instance, will give 100,000 miles or more of trouble-free service.

Baker is playing its important part in contributing chemicals to exacting specifications, for use in various types of synthetic rubber production. Here, chemical exactness is demanded.

This is only one of many instances where measured *purity*, as exemplified by Baker Chemicals, has increased efficiency in today's forward march of industry.

Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special chemical requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant,* **Phillipsburg, N. J.**
Branch Offices: **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago**

Baker's

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 16, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs.....lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.* lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
*OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08⅝- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works.... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.28 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.35.27 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.62 - —
5-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.35.97 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.36.68 - —
500 grams, dms.....kilo.37.74 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....up. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,3] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21¼- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms....lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Ndm.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .12
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Acid, nicotinic[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. .....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. .....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.68 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works.lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15⅝- .16⅜
single press, bgs.....lb. .15⅝- .16⅜
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18⅝- .19⅜
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.18.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.96 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.97 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.55 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Alcohol, benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl* normal ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15⅝- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .14¼- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11⅝- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10⅝- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber, ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E. gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[5] 190 pf., dms., c.l. gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.09½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.06 - —

Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0885- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .24 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .75 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.84
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .78
Alum, ammonia,[3] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .73 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .36
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¼- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled...100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,6] c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm. lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanel, cns., dms., wks..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal..ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton. 47.65 -48.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks.....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.....ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports...ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —

Ammonia sulphide, red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .16
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .11½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss. R..lb. .1a½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Laurate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .093½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35½
Star .....lb. .40½- .50
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .28½- .29
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[3] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[3,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, ca..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, ca....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd., E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton...lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots..oz. 11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots..... 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05¼- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill..lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery..ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .65
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Barium chloride, CP, cryst., bbls., lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.69 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 30.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis... ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works...gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W Coast, works.....gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb. 22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¼- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- —
Black, lamp, 3, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.. ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.81 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago..lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .83 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis.. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.60 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic,, bbls..lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis,, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tube....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton. 37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E works..ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[3] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld...ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .06¾- .10¾

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

29 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Phone BOwling Green 9-9088

Brown, Sienna, raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle...lb. .05½- -
ex whse, Los Angeles.lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.* of Miss. R.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .14¾- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .19¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18¼- —

* Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss R. ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½

Butyl propionate, dms., dlvd...lb. .16¼- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms. .....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
Liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls. .....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0765
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls. c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.93 - 2.96
bots. .....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .42½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
96%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .295 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1,8] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —

HANDLE DRUMS WITH CARE TO MAKE THEM LAST

Thanks for the cooperation you have already given us in keeping these valuable drums moving. Keep up the good work.

Remember—handle drums with care. The drums now in circulation must be made to last. Please observe these good handling practices.

. . . Be sure to replace both bungs. . . . Securely tighten plugs—but *go easy*—don't strip the threads. . . . Use proper size valves. . . . Do not use drums for other materials. . . . Keep them clean, but *do not rinse*. . . . Store them under cover—prevent rusting.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • St. Louis • Chicago • Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle

IMPORTANT—BILLS OF LADING

Be sure to list the number of each drum on your bill-of-lading when returning empty drums, and send a copy to Dow so you will receive prompt and full credit.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.. lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .58 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed. frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
French .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.. lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Pens.....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[3] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 6.60
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13⅛*
Cinchonidine, sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13⅛*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Imitation, bbls.....lb. .35 - .36
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[6] cns., dms., jars..lb. .88 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —

Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 28% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls....lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls....lo. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .83½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20¼
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- .24
crystals, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .20½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.lb. .19½- .25¼
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs...lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.29 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —

BEST DRESSED MEN IN THE WORLD

YOU don't need any introduction to these men – they're your sons, your brothers, your neighbors' boys. Fighting for you – for America – with the finest equipment and materials America can give them. That includes both equipment you see and equipment you don't see.

Take their uniforms, for instance – and their blankets, tents and parachutes. Millions of units of sturdy textiles are needed to equip our armed forces. Thousands of tons of chlorine are used in bleaching these materials – that's where a big supply of Mathieson chlorine goes.

And their planes, tanks and munitions – the best that America can supply. Mathieson Chemicals fill many a vital need in their manufacture. Mathieson chlorine helps in the production of warplane cowlings, high octane gasoline, explosives, cooling agents for liquid-cooled engines, and certain types of synthetic rubber. Mathieson soda ash is required in the making of explosives, aluminum, iron, steel and war-essential glass. Other war needs consume large amounts of Mathieson caustic soda, ammonia and carbon dioxide.

Sanitation materials are another important item. Great quantities of Mathieson HTH are going out to help assure our troops of pure drinking water – overseas – on shipboard – in training camps.

The best is none too good for our fighting men – and we here at The Mathieson Alkali Works are making an all-out effort to help give it to them. We're all in this war together – we all want to help America win!

Mathieson CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root,[2,5] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cyanamide,[2,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks, lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd... gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 84.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .30
Derris root,[2,5] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. 55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No pgices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal cns., works..lb. .25½- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .27½- —
returnable dms., c.l., divd., lb. .2070- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2120- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .20 - —
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.t., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, divd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .16 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton. 80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.....lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 1.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb. 13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb. 12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb. 15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb. 17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb. 18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb. 10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb. 21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct rust scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .—
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .80
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50

RCI serves the nation on every battle front

Synthetic Resins—Bases for all types of surface coatings for planes, tanks, trucks and ships . . . anti-fouling bottom paints and weight-saving yellow zinc oxide primer coating for naval and merchant vessels . . . flame-proofing resins for military and naval equipment of wood and fabric.

Industrial Plastics—Phenolic laminating resins and varnishes for wood bonding, fibre glass insulation, paper and fabric molding . . . waterproof adhesives for fibre containers of military supplies.

Chemical Colors—A complete line of organic and inorganic colors for inks, surface coatings, camouflage paints.

Industrial Chemicals—Glycerine for explosives and pharmaceuticals . . . phenol for plastic manufacturing . . . plasticizers . . . dibutyl sebacate . . . dibutyl phthalate . . . formaldehyde.

Chemurgic Rubber—A synthetic rubber produced from farm materials for a multitude of industrial uses.

ARMY E NAVY

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Other plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Sydney, Australia

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .21 - .32
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks.
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Epsom salt, USP, cryst., bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .14½ —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ —
tanks .....lb. .12½ —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. 12¾- 13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 12¾- 13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. 12¼ 13
NF, dms.....lb. 14½- 15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies, same basis, lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[1,6] dms., c.l....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. 15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Ethyleneglycol, monethyleters, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots., 5 oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Ethylidinaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dm.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus, leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs. ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N. C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs. ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .09¾-- .10¼
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[6] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 50% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines..net-ton.25.00 -28.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.23.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00

SPOT DELIVERIES

FORMIC ACID

Caustic Potash
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Oxalic Acid
Sodium Sulfite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 73 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .24¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., tgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
20/58, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
82/106, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
396-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klickat, Okanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras)
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.35 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .43 - .49
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .17½
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅞- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bxs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Gum, copal, Manila, loba, DU, same basis..lb. .08⅝- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅞- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅞- —
whse, entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .13 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅛- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅛- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .18 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

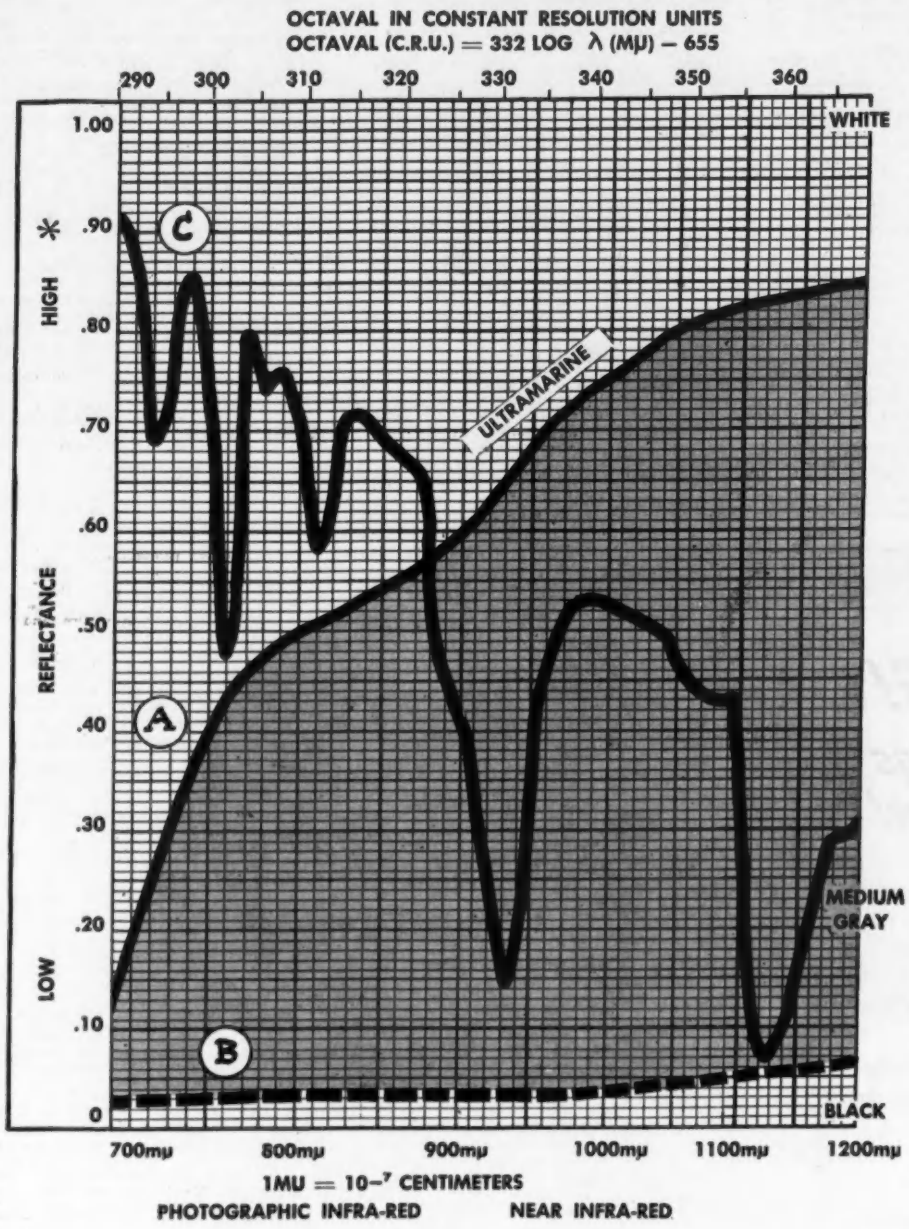
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .00½- .00¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. 10¼- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .26 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald...ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y..lb.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.....ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .83 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1...lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¼- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13¼- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10¾- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cas., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .06¾- .04
Hydroquincne, bbls., dms.....lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. .90 - .94
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs..lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.96
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .38 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys. .....lb. .39 - .49
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 96% kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .08
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0960- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —



FOLLOW CURVE "A" TO BETTER HEAT REFLECTANCE FOR PAINTS!

*Data for Curve C is from P. Moon, Journal of Franklin Institute. V. 230, P. 583 (1940)

HERE is graphic proof of the value of Calco Ultramarines for use in paint formulations in which *high* heat reflectance is an advantage. This factor is of particular importance today in paints for tanks, trucks, jeeps, gun turrets and gasoline storage tanks.

In the infra-red region, represented on this graph by the wave-lengths from 700 to 1200 millimicrons, 53% of the solar energy is found (curve C). But as you will see by following the rise of the Calco Ultramarine curve A . . . the heat reflectance of a paint can be varied without changing its visual color.

In sharp contrast to this Calco Ultramarine curve, note the absorption of another type of blue as indicated by curve B . . . resulting in a much hotter paint. For example, at 1000 millimicrons the Calco Ultramarine is capable of reflecting 75% of the radiant energy . . . while the other blue reflects a mere 4%!

Here is further evidence that Calco Technical Service can help you meet specific requirements. If you have a problem, your Calco representative will be glad to put the facilities of our laboratories at your disposal. Keep in touch with him!

ARMY (E) NAVY
Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHICAGO

Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dums., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l. works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases, lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane.....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks, gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octans, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .06⅜- —
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
36/38, bgs., c.l. same basis, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
58/62, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,6] C.P., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd, zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
C.P., USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
Soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo.

Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.10 - 5.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis, lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08⅝- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08⅞- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks., lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 5.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .17½
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55⅝- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15⅝- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15⅞- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
Manila, Borsa,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, baks., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Gum, copal, Manila, loba, DU, same basis..lb. .08⅞- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse, entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅞- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08⅝- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35⅝- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅝- —

Gum dammar l.c.l. prices, ½c. to ½c. higher.

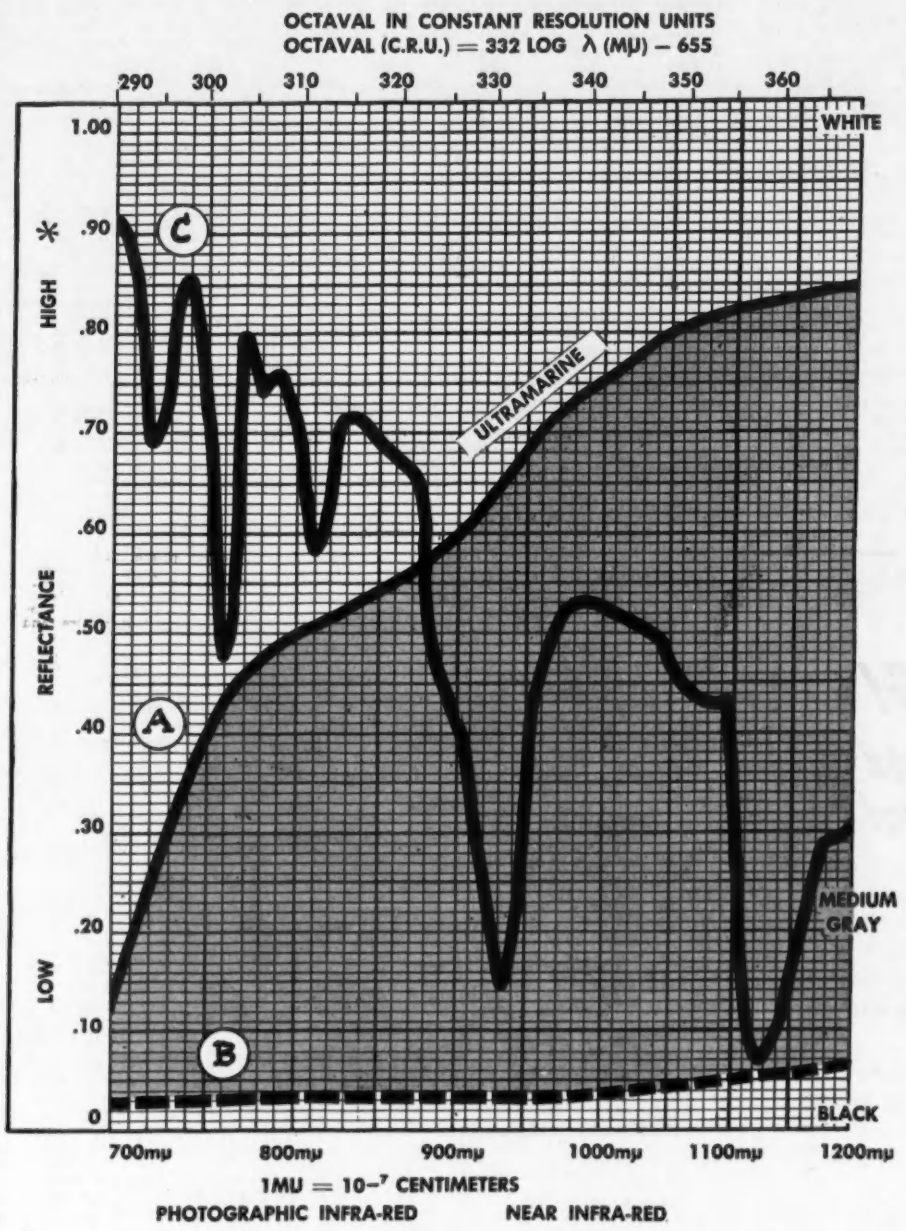
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va...lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. 10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, pipe., cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .36
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .15 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20⅝- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65⅝- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse.lb. .97½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald...ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y..lb.13.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla.....ton.13.00 - —

H

Hawthorn, berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
Hematine, paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, lbs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .06¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquincne, bbls., dms.....lb. .99 - .04
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 2% ex whse., Staten Island.....lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .28 - .50
powd. .....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms...100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls...lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald...lb. .06½- .07½
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales .....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys. .....lb. .39 - .40
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .08½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .52 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs. .....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .06
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls....lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .44 - .47
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.. lb. .10 - —



FOLLOW CURVE "A" TO BETTER HEAT REFLECTANCE FOR PAINTS!

*Data for Curve C is from P. Moon, Journal of Franklin Institute. V. 230, P. 583 (1940)

HERE is graphic proof of the value of Calco Ultramarines for use in paint formulations in which *high* heat reflectance is an advantage. This factor is of particular importance today in paints for tanks, trucks, jeeps, gun turrets and gasoline storage tanks.

In the infra-red region, represented on this graph by the wave-lengths from 700 to 1200 millimicrons, 53% of the solar energy is found (curve C). But as you will see by following the rise of the Calco Ultramarine curve A . . . the heat reflectance of a paint can be varied without changing its visual color.

In sharp contrast to this Calco Ultramarine curve, note the absorption of another type of blue as indicated by curve B . . . resulting in a much hotter paint. For example, at 1000 millimicrons the Calco Ultramarine is capable of reflecting 75% of the radiant energy . . . while the other blue reflects a mere 4%!

Here is further evidence that Calco Technical Service can help you meet specific requirements. If you have a problem, your Calco representative will be glad to put the facilities of our laboratories at your disposal. Keep in touch with him!

ARMY (E) NAVY
Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE NEW YORK CHICAGO CHARLOTTE

Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
tanks lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .52 - .53
resin, lump, cns. lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., blk, tank gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks gal. .07 - —
47 w.w., tanks gal. .07½- —
San Francisco, tanks gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. .50 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,5] city, trcs. 100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs. 100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 - .50
Leaves, cyprus, bls. lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls. lb. .28 - .29
Portuguese, b.s. lb. .16½- .17
Spanish lb. .31 - .32
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls. lb. .70 - .75
select, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[6] white, broken, bbls. lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .13½- .22½
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .07¾- —
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works lb. .19¾- .21¼
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .10 - —
other points lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10½- —
other points lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09½- —
other points lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10½- —
other points lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¾- —
other points lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¾- —
other points lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10½- —
other points lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc. lb. .11 - —
other points lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs. lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l. lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. lb. .10½- —
Silicate, bgs. lb. .0730- .0780
Stearate, bbls. lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .08½- —
other points lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08¾- —
other points lb. .08½- —
basis sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .07½- —
other points lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs. lb. .13¼- .13⅝
dealers, 100-lb. kg. lb. .11¼- .11⅝
painters,[7] 100-lb. kg. lb. .12¼- .12⅝
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - .55
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls. lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls. lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls. lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls. lb. .08¼- .09
Spanish, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio. ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio. ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N. bgs., works. ton. 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns. lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls. lb. No stocks
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, works, c.l. ton. 40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l. ton. 43.50 - —
pea-size and pellets, same basis, c.l. ton. 45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. lb. .08¼- —
other points lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .09 - —
Other points lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[8] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars. lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560- —
smaller lots lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585- —
smaller lots lb. .0610- —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .46 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls. lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls. lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs. lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls. lb. .45 - .50
imported, bls. lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins. lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs. lb. .98 - 1.00
Imitation, bbls. lb. .35 - .36
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼- —
bbls. lb. .07½- —
kgs. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼- —
kgs. lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09½- —
kgs. lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .01¼- —
bbls. lb. .08½- —
kgs. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¾- —
bbls. lb. .09¼- —
kgs. lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl. dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 39.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls. lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton. 84.00 - 90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 - 32.00

TOUGH, STRONG!
Bemis WATERPROOF Bags
can "take it" in war-time shipping!

They're loading freight cars and trucks to capacity these days. And that puts *extra* strain on the lower layers of bags. Tough, strong Bemis Waterproof Bags have the strength to stand up under today's shipping conditions, yet they are extremely low in tare weight.

Bemis Waterproof Bags have strong, closely woven fabric on the outside. This material is *bonded* with special adhesives, to layers of tough paper in any combination needed to carry *your* product safely.

To give your product proper protection, Bemis Waterproof Bags can be made to keep moisture in and dampness out . . . to retain desirable aromas and repel objectionable odors . . . to keep out dust and dirt . . . to resist greases and acids.

Our engineering department will work with you on bags tailor-made to your needs. Complete information and samples sent promptly on request.

WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
St. Louis • Brooklyn
BETTER BAGS FOR 85 YEARS

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs.....ton.60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks ; small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.12.00 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago.ton.15.00 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .43 - .43½
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, to arrive, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 2.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, lots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, N.F. VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.89 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[6] kgs....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

Synthetic,[3,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A..gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

dms., c.l., E. of Miss...lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .83 - —

Methyl acetone, natural, group B, tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis..gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis..gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis..gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich. Minn. Mo. N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works. lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl, vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dr. s., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton 43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacq., c.l., bgs..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —

Choose the Driers that fit YOUR facilities BEST

Whatever types of driers are called for in your formulations, you can get directly from Harshaw those that let you take full advantage of the equipment you have, and those that will give you the performance you need.

LIQUID DRIERS	SOLID DRIERS	POWDERED DRIERS
Uversol Liquids	Uversol Solids	Precipitated Resinates
Linoresinate Liquids	Linoresinate Solids	Drying Salts:
Linoleate Liquids	Linoleate Solids	Cobalt
Lithos	Soyate Solids	Lead
Pastes	Fused Resinates	Manganese
		Zinc

All Harshaw driers are made to meet the one high standard that has won the confidence of the industry.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Mica, wet grd., biotite, c.l., bgs., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .13½- —
Zone B. lb. .13¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis. lb. .15¾- —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder, Zone A, all states not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls. lb. .31 - —
spray, bbls. lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls. lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs. lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs. lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs. lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1. gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis. gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis. ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis. ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis. ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works. lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs, works. lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .09
tanks lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms. lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms. lb. .65 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs. oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs. oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.75 - —
Morphine, hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs. oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs. oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works. lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns. lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs. lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs. lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs. lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s. ton.80.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s. ton.75.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works. lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis. lb. .08¼- —
pkgs., same basis. lb. .07 - .08½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nerolin, cryst., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls. lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls. lb. .35 - .39
Salt,[6] bbls. lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs. lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs. lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots. lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works. ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis. unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill. unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls. lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works. lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis. lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs. lb. No prices
Chinese, whole. lb. No prices
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Imitation, bbls., dms. lb. .35 - .36
West Indian, bgs. lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works. lb. No stocks
tanks lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3. gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3. gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3. gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots. lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots. lb.125.00 -145.00
seed, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Apricot kernel, cns. lb. .48 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks. lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers. lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns. lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns. lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works. gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns. lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. No stocks
white, cns. lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns. lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns. lb.11.50 15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns. lb.15.00 -17.00
Cardamom, bots. lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns. lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
cns. lb. .15½- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
technical, cns., dms. lb. .98 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots. lb.25.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns. lb. .82½- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Java, cns. lb. 2.50 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.l.f., N. Y. lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms. lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms. bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots. lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls. lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls. lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.85
Eucalyptus 70-75%, cns. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram..per million units. .17 - .18
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.12.00 -20.00

The World's Finest Lemon Flavor

You are assured of the finest lemon flavor in your products when you use Exchange Oil of Lemon, U.S.P.

Whether you buy it in January or July, you know you are providing precious lemon flavor and aroma.

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Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

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Oil, geranium, Russian, cns.	lb.	17.90	-18.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns.	lb.	1.90	- 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	22.00	-24.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	1.15	- 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.	lb.	9.00	-16.00
wood, tech., cns.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbls.	lb.	.14	- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½	- —
winter, strained, bbls.	lb.	.15	- —
prime, burning, bbls.	lb.	.16	- —
ined., bbls.	lb.	.15½	- —
Laurel, bots.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	5.75	- 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns.	lb.	8.25	-16.00
Russian, cns.	lb.	8.65	- 8.75
garden, cns.	lb.	.55	- .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
tech., cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina, coppers, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brasilian (see Bois de rose).			
Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	9.00	-11.50
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.25
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00	-13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1530	—
10 or more	lb.	.1550	—
5 to 9	lb.	.1590	—
1 to 4	lb.	.1610	—
tankcar	lb.	.1490	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1510	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
Lubricating[1] at refinery ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis.,, 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.22½	- .23
300 vis., No. 2 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.14½	- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15	- .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8, color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.24	- .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16	- .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.	gal.	.15	- .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.23	- .26
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.25	- .28
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.50	Nom.
Mandarin, Brasilian, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 9.00
Italian, coppers.	lb.	11.50	-15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0800	—
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405	- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505	- .1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305	- .1307
tanks	lb.	.1225	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
seed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾	- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90	- —
20°, bbls.	gal.	1.80	- —
30°, bbls.	gal.	1.60	- —
pure, French, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	300.00	-375.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00	- —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	6.50	Nom.
Olticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25	- —
solid, dms.	lb.	.23	- —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Olive,[1,6] denat., dms.	gal.	4.10	- 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.50	- 4.90
imported, dms.	gal.	5.21	- 5.51
foots, dms.	lb.	No prices	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices	
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.00	- —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Calif., cns.	lb.	2.25	- —
independent brands, cns.	lb.	1.30	- 1.35
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- .90
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	195.00	- —
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.80	- 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y.,	lb.	.0825	- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06¼	- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08	- —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08½	- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour.	gal.	.08¼	- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.12	- —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy.	gal.	.14	- —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks,	gal.	.05¾	- —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	6.45	- 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.	lb.	.13	- —
refd., edible, dms.	lb.	.16½	Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
import cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	5.50	- 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	5.80	- 6.95
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450	- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms.,	lb.	2.25	- —
Paraguay, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
dms.	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Pimento, refy., cns.	lb.	8.00	- 8.75
leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.	gal.	.55	- —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22¼	- —
contracts	gal.	.19½	- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.	gal.	*.34	- —
Boston, Providence.	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	18	- —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28	- —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150	- —
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	- .14¼
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	- —
Rose, natural, coppers.	oz.	15.00	-35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.60	- 2.35
dms.	lb.	1.50	- 2.25
Rosin, 1et rectified, dms.	gal.	.60	- —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.62	- —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.66	- —
Rue, bots.	lb.	7.50	-13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	5.25	- 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890	- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405	- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505	- .1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305	- .1307
tanks	lb.	.1225	- —

Oil, sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	2.15	- 2.20
Savin, cns.	lb.	16.00	-25.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00	- 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.	lb.	.1430	- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19	- —
l.c.l., works.	gal.	.20	- —
tanks, works.	gal.	.14	- —
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	12.75	-13.75
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill.	lb.	.1175	- —
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1290	- .1340
tanks	lb.	.1259	- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1389	- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1340	- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	3.15	- 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443	- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310	- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks.	lb.	.1430	- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 6.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	60.00	-65.00
tanks, works.	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.04½	- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities.	gal.	.30	- .33
tanks	gal.	.24¼	- —
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 4.00
white, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms.	lb.	.39	- —
tanks	lb.	.38¾	- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	34.00	-35.00

Oil, whale,[5] ref., natural, dms.,	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal.	gal.	10.00	- —
25-gal.	gal.	12.50	- —
10-gal.	gal.	13.50	- —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45	- .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½	- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55	- .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	- .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½	- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	- .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	- .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	- —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	- —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	- —
180 vis., 5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	- —
Wintergreen, North, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			

Oil, wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.00
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	17.00	-18.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	40.00	-45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054	- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.i., mines.	ton.	7.00	-11.00
crushed, 8 mesh., bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
200 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	17.00	- —
100 mesh., c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00	- —
20 mesh to dust.	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, same basis.	ton.	7.00	- —
spalls, same basis.	ton.	5.00	- —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00	- —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25	- —
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50	-13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	- —
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.12	- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	- —
Other points.	lb.	.12½	- —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] same basis,	lb.	1.05	- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.31	- —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works.	lb.	.80	- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.89	- 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45	- .75

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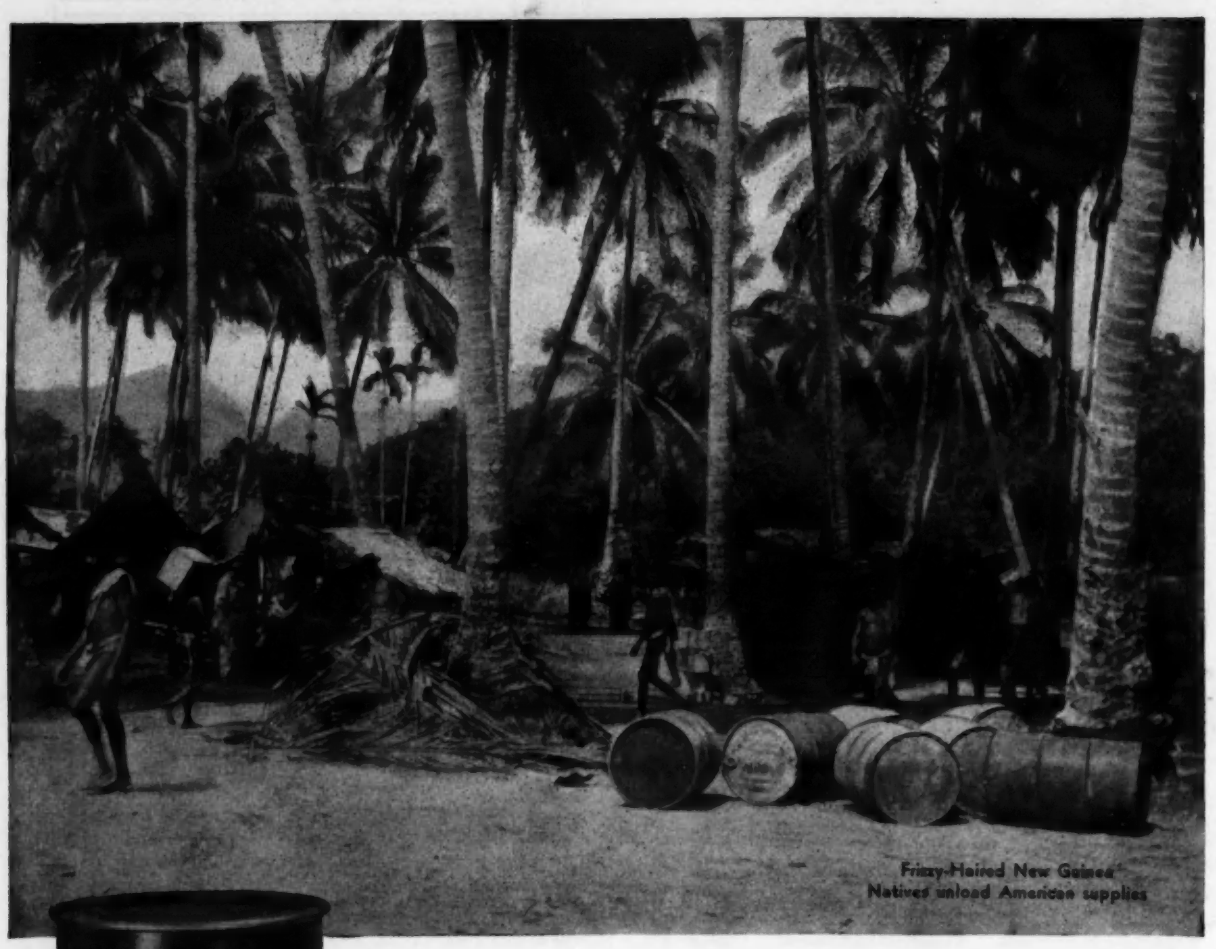
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamyiphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 - .18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.55 - 3.65
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Paprika, Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48 - .49
good, bgs.	lb.	.42 - .43
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126 AMP, bbls., same fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615- —
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1030- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose.		higher than
Paraformaldehyde,[3,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranisidin, dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21 - .27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - .26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00 - —
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] Group 3, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.11 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.19 - —
tanks	gal.	.07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gal.	gal.	.55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665- .0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705- .0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .20½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31 - .32
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½- .21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchloroethylene,[8] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0860
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0682- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3.	lb.	.021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	6.03 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- —
soft., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, North, North-Central.	bbl.	.95 - 1.25
West	bbl.	.78 - 1.04
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 - 1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., group 3.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy.	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.95 - 1.00
diesel, tanks.	gal.	.03 - .05
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5.	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6.	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06¾- .06¾
No. 2.	gal.	.06¾- .07
No. 3.	gal.	.06¼- .07¼
36-40 gravity.	gal.	.06¾- .06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willibridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾- .07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.	gal.	.12 - .13
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 - —
Chicago	gal.	.13½- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 - —
Providence	gal.	.13 - —
Rochester	gal.	.1320- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14 - —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 - —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13 - —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380- —
Detroit	gal.	.15 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½- —
No. 3, same basis.	gal.	.22½- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis.	gal.	.228 - —



Frizzy-Haired New Guinea Natives unload American supplies

Steel drums and pails, capacities 5 gal. to 55 gal.

STEEL CONTAINERS stand rough handling

On the many fronts where this war is being fought, trained hands are not always available for unloading supplies. Foods, munitions and gasoline are often rough handled—containers must take the rap. The positive protection of Steel Containers safeguards contents under all conditions.

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CONTAINER SPECIALISTS

Petroleum, naphtha, high-solvency, aromatic, No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (lvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .90
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,9] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 probisions, same basis.... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30%, P_2O_5 minimum...short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis..long ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.90 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - 4.4
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs. .....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] imitation, bbls., dms., lb. .35 - .36
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .26½ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, red, bls.....lb. .75 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs. ¼c. less.
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[5,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[5,6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[8] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.. unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12½%.
20% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
imp., 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports, ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[8] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .50 - —
Russian,[8] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¾- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.230.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Bé., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb.[9] 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylene glycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.gal. 8.53 - —

Just Downright
GOOD

ISCO BLEACHING POWDER
35-37%

Packed in drums of about
800 lbs., 333 lbs. and 100 lbs.
SPOT STOCKS at New York and our Branches

ISCO WAXES

CANDELILLA—Lump and Flake
CARNAUBA—Lump and Flake
BEESWAX—Refined U.S.P. Bleached
CERESINES—White and Yellow
and a variety of other SUBSTITUTE WAXES

INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY
Established 1816
117 Liberty Street . . . . . NEW YORK
BOSTON · CHICAGO · CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND · GLOVERSVILLE · PHILADELPHIA

Pyrethrum flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., works, gal. 1.71 - —
rfd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins...lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond. lb. .04¾- —
Quebracho, ext., solid, clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves. bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask.193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½•
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½•
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .59 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Quinine formate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½•
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

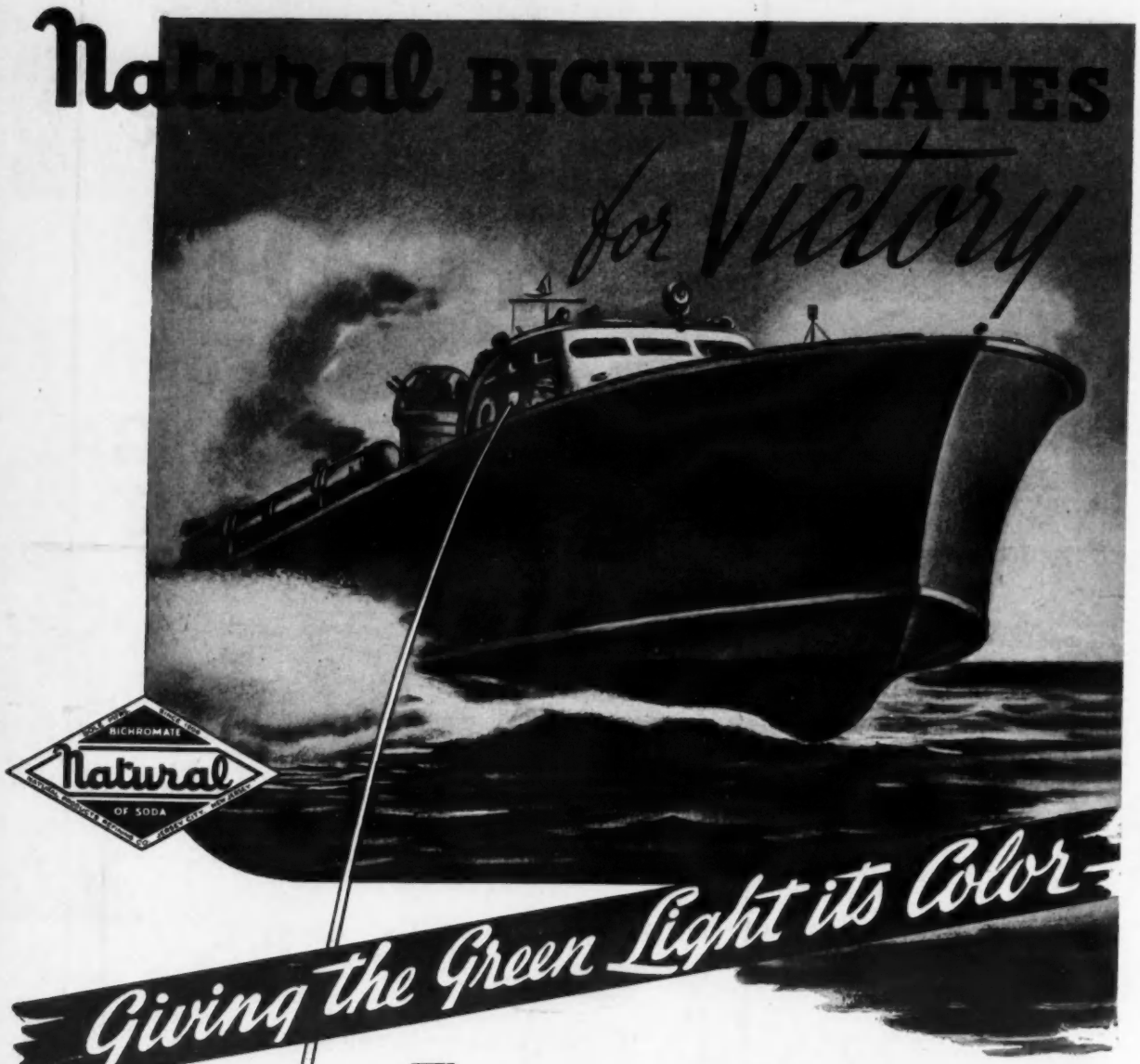
R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis. lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots,. .....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis, Ill..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0230- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Rep precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.28 - —
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. lb. .35 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinal,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.21 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.33 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.33 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.33 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.48 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.52 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up.lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Spanish, tins.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast. lb. .42 - .43
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28½- .29
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20

Natural BICHROMATES for Victory



Giving the Green Light its Color—

When Lieutenant Bulkeley drove his Motor Torpedo PT Boat through a hell of fire after sinking a Jap cruiser off Cebu Island, he didn't show any running lights. But all war vessels from PT's up to battleships as well as commercial craft and airplanes carry a green starboard light to indicate their direction at night. The green glass in the lenses of these lights gets its color from bichromates of soda or potash.

Green and yellow paints used for camouflage or protection also get their color from bichromates. Thus, in the manufacturing needs of war and peace, Natural Bichromates are performing a vital function in many processes. Present difficulties have not prevented and will not prevent a strict maintenance of the high quality and uniformity in every bag or barrel which have given the "Natural" trade mark the preference among experienced purchasers of this essential chemical.

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
910 Garfield Ave Jersey City, N. J.
Natural Bichromates of Soda and Potash

"BUY CROW-MATES"

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00	- -
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	8.20	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	8.35	- 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons	100 lbs.	9.20	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.35	- 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75	- —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	210.00	-220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.	lb.	1.75	- —
No. cns.	lb.	1.45	- —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.59	- .60
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
select, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Savory, bls.	lb.	.75	- 1.20
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.75	- .76
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30	- —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35	- —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.07	- .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46	- —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.25	- .32
Western, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	.33¾	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34¼	- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't	lb.	.34¼	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34¾	- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- —
cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Senega root, spot, bls.	lb.	.82	- .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls.	lb.	.22	- .28
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.16	- .16½
2, bls.	lb.	.11½	- .12
3, bls.	lb.	.10½	- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.15	- .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.13	- .16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.80	- .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
natural, bgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.42½-	—
Boston	lb.	.43½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.44 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 -	—
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.	lb.	.48½-	—
Boston	lb.	.49½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.50 -	—
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 -	—

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100	lb.	.4660-	—
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100	lb.	.3890-	—
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100	lb.	.3660-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3710-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3960-	—
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100	lb.	.3550-	—
Chicago, lots of 100	lb.	.3600-	—
Pacific coast, lots of 100	lb.	.3805-	—

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, tres.	100 lbs.	16.50	-17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works.	ton	17.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00	-20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00	- —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	30.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-38.00
99-99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.50	-23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	22.00	-25.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis,	ton.	13.50	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	18.50	- —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	16.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
10 gals., works	lb.	.27 -	—
Silver, bullion	oz.	.44¾-	—
govt. purchase, dom.	oz.	.7111-	—
govt. purchase,[1] foreign.	oz.	.44¾-	—
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.41½-	—
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.	oz.	.32¾-	—
Nucleinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.308 -	.358
Proteinate, bots., dms.	oz.	.288 -	.338
Simarubra bark, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb.	.05 -	.08
Blue, ctns.	lb.	.07 -	.08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.42
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.17
imp., bbls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	.10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	.06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works.	lb.	.79 -	—
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb.	.42 -	—
white, powd., dms.	lb.	1.50 -	1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
other uses, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dealers, works	lb.	.09 -	.10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.18 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.33 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.58 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.98 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	.95 -	—
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	1.13 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.73 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.05 -	1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.13 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.28 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.53 -	—
4	100 lbs.	2.93 -	—
bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1	100 lbs.	2.35 -	—
2	100 lbs.	2.50 -	—
3	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
4	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
bulk, c.l.	100 lbs.	.90 -	—

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

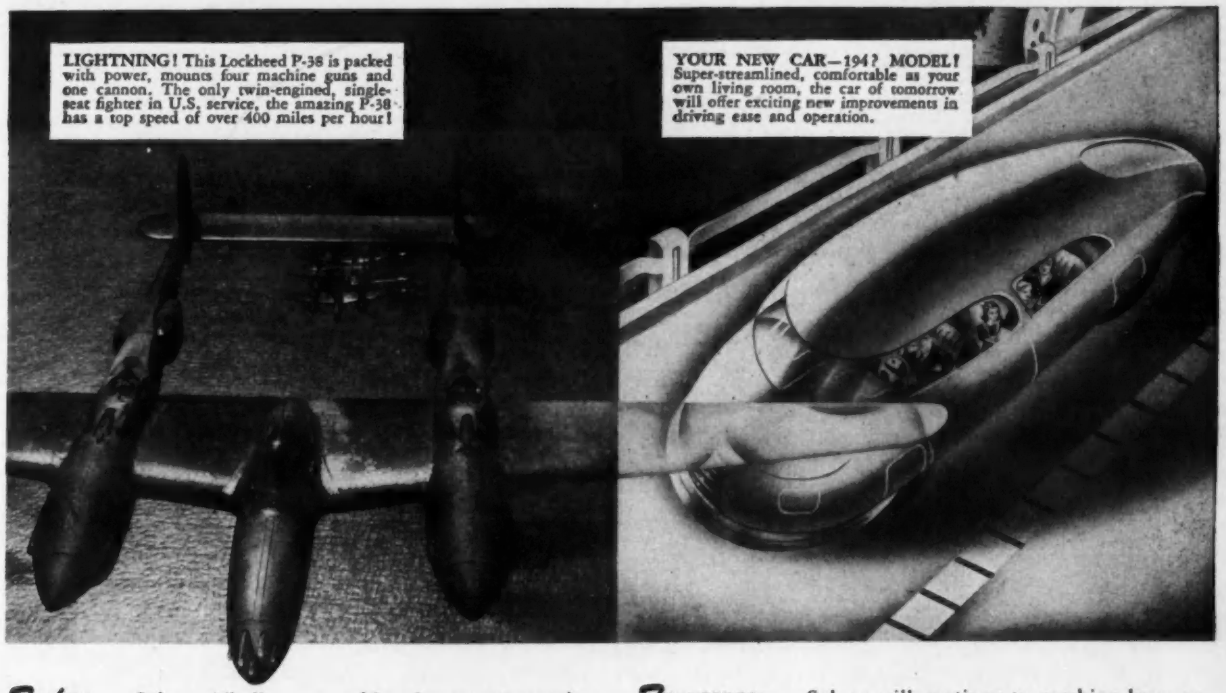
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.39 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	.43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.	lb.	.46 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	.52
Soda bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.60 -	—
powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.51 -	—
kgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	2.76 -	—
Bichromate,[5] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.07⅞
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.			
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	E.. lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	.14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½-	.14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	3.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
33°, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30 -	—
35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
44°, bbls., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80 -	—
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.27 -	.30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	.31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., wks.	lb.	17.00 -	—
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)			
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.70 -	5.05
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	5.30
4, dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.92½-	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.95 -	—
70%, buyers, tanks, works.	100 lbs.	1.97½-	—
sellers' tanks, works.	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
2, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.30 -	—
3, dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.55 -	—

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.08½
Chromate,[2,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.08¾-	.09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.			
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.	lb.	.18½-	—
dms.	lb.	.19½-	.23½
USP gran., bbls.	lb.	.24 -	—
dms.	lb.	.24 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
dms.	lb.	.24¼-	.29½
Cyanide,[3] 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—

THE SOLVAY PROCESS*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!


LIGHTNING! This Lockheed P-38 is packed with power, mounts four machine guns and one cannon. The only twin-engined, single-seat fighter in U.S. service, the amazing P-38 has a top speed of over 400 miles per hour!
YOUR NEW CAR—1947 MODEL! Super-streamlined, comfortable as your own living room, the car of tomorrow will offer exciting new improvements in driving ease and operation.

Today . . . Solvay Alkalies are making important contributions in the building of fighter planes, bombers and transports. Three great strategically located Solvay plants are now supplying Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and many other important related products. Solvay, established in 1881, is the largest source of alkalies in America!

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SOLVAY
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* *The Solvay Process employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other necessary alkalies are derived.*

SODA ASH · CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE · CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS · AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE · PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE · CHLORINE · SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
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Soda fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wrks...lb. .08¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots..lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90

Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26

Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70

Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.

Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48

Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —

Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35

Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55

Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —

Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00

Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- — West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41

Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —

Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45

USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.

Picramate, kgs.....lb. .55 - —

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —

Pyrophosphate,[2] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30

Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —

Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½

Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24

Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, wirks... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).

USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½

Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90

Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31

Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

Soda sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —

Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).

Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22

Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., July, bulk..ton.33.50 - —
Edgewater, N. J., bulk..ton.37.00 - —
bgs., same basis.....ton.40.50 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17½

Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75

Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .38 - .39

Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —

Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .19

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60

St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .25 - .30

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —

Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —

Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).

Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 50%, bbls..lb. .14 - .16
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb 1.13 - —

Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —

Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00

Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —

Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —

Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —

Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —

Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 czs. oz. .89 - —

Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —

Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —

Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —

Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —

Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —

Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)

Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)

Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —

Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —

Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
.lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30

Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.

Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85

Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35

Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bags., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½

Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —

Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11

Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13

Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 Nom.
medium, bgs.....lb. .09½ Nom.
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09 Nom.

Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, others..unit-ton. .55 - .84

delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.63 per ton.

guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.

Superphosphate, triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works.... ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.

Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —

Tankage, animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00&.10

Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .24

Tapioca flour,[5] Brazil, bgs....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼

Tar acid oil,[6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75

Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls, kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .58

Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80

Terpineol, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
alpha (see A).

Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05

Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks..lb. .08 - .08½

Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).

Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —

Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —

Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56

Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —

Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. .75 - .76
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½

Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80

Tikitiki (see Rice bran).

Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).

Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks

Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —

Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks

Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33

Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.

Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00

Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83

Toluene (see Toluol).

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —

Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85

Totaquine[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —

Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —

Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —

Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —

Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —

Trichloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30

Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —

Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —

Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —

Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —

Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —

Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32

Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).

Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).

Tungsten metal, powd.,[3,5] 98-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.

Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock, gal. .79 - .83
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .65 - .68
tanks .....gal. .60 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —

Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93

Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices

Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —

Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50

Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25

Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23

Vinyl acetate,[1] cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —

Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c. l.....bot. .45½- —

Viosteral (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20

Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05½- —

Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works.lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —

Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26

Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —

Wax, bees, ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton.	lb.	.53½	—
discs, bgs., ton.	lb.	.55½	—
ctns., ton.	lb.	.56½	.58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton.	lb.	.57½	—
ctns., ton.	lb.	.58½	.60½
slabs, bgs., ton.	lb.	.52½	—
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton.	lb.	.38	—
smaller lots	lb.	.39	.48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45	.54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton.	lb.	.71½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.72½	.81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton.	lb.	.75½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.76½	.85½
No. 3, bgs., ton	lb.	.73½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.74½	.83½
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.76½	.80
smaller lots	lb.	.77½	.90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton	lb.	.83½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.84½	.93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons	lb.	.81½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.82½	.91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton	lb.	.79	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	.89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)			
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton.	lb.	.13½	.14
jobbing lots	lb.	.14½	.15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton,	lb.	.15½	.16
jobbing lots	lb.	.16½	.17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton,	lb.	.16½	.17
jobbing lots	lb.	.17½	.18
Japan, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Montan, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.	lb.	.49½	.51¾
smaller lots	lb.	.50½	.61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)			
refined, bgs., ton	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots	lb.	.63	.72
Paraffin (see under P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.26	.27
cakes, cs.	lb.	.27	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, natural, bls., rossed, bls.	lb.	.04	.07½
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.84	—
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	18.00	-22.00
l.c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l.	ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l.	ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l.	ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks.	ton.	6.00	—
smaller lots, N.E. wks.	ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 96%%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.	ton.	8.60	- 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	6.25	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00	—
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.45	—
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	12.00	—
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.05½	.06
rossed, bls.	lb.	.15	.18
thin, bls.	lb.	.09½	.10
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls.	gal.	.72	.75
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.07	.09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).			
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	ton.	20.00	—
60 mesh, same basis	ton.	24.00	—
80 mesh, same basis	ton.	27.00	—
100 mesh, same basis	ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.			
Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.11	.12
Levant	lb.	6.50	—
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	.60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).			
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works.	gal.	.32	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.27	—
West, Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.27	—
10°, dms., return, works.	gal.	.35	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	—
5°, dms., return., wks.	gal.	.42	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.37	—
3°, dms., return., works.	gal.	.47	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.42	—
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	—
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.40	—
120 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	—
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.58	—
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.72	—
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., tn, E. of Rockies.	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.60	—
packages, same basis	lb.	.65	—
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works.	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts.	lb.	.16	—
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.37	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.89	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works.	lb.	.02	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.071	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	.15	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts.	lb.	.15	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein,[3] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾	- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼	- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.36	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
tanks, works.	lb.	.0250	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[5] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.1135	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.54	—
jars	lb.	4.40	—
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Zinc oxide,[5] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾	- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices as tech.)			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Zinc sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585	—
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .31
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works.	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other oranded paint materials will appear next in the Aug. 2 issue of OPD.

The WHEEL HORSE BRINGS GENEROUS SUPPLIES

DEFINITION — Wheel Horse — A horse nearest to the wheel as opposed to a forward horse; hence one in any labor or enterprise who does especially steady and effective work

RECOMMENDED for Paints

- **TITANOX-A** (titanium dioxide)—exceptional whiteness, brightness—for interior finishes.
- **TITANOX-A, No. 168** (titanium dioxide)—extreme whiteness, high tinting, no after yellowing—for baked finishes, quick drying enamels.
- **TITANOX-AA** (titanium dioxide)—whiteness, brightness, moderate chalking—for house paints, industrial coatings, sign, marine enamels.
- **TITANOX-RA** (rutile titanium dioxide)—30 to 40 per cent higher opacity than regular titanium dioxide.
- **TITANOX-RC** (rutile calcium pigment)—improved whiteness, great durability represent highest value in composite white pigment for low-cost outdoor paint.
- **TITANOX-RC-HTX** (rutile calcium pigment—high tinting)—high gloss, high hiding at low volume cost in interior finishes.
- **TITANOX-L** (lead titanate)—resistant to cracking, to peeling, to color changes in light tinted exterior paints.

Now you are assured of a continuing supply of TITANOX pigments for all war and civilian uses.

In bringing about this situation, the Wheel Horse of the Paint Industry has made its most notable contribution to that industry, because it was the foresight of the makers of TITANOX in developing an American source of ilmenite that makes possible the production of an adequate supply of titanium pigments at this time.

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TITANOX — THE WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY

TITANOX TRADE MARK

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Reforming OPA Personnel

Sighs of relief are to be heard on all sides as business learns that, by virtue of a last-minute amendment of the war agencies appropriation bill by Congress, half a dozen or so professors and the like are to be replaced in OPA policy-making positions by persons experienced in business, commerce, or industry. Some hard-headed business observers, on the other hand, see only appeasement in this reformation and do not look for easier or better going in the field of price-control.

It must be said that the functioning of the Office of Price Administration could be made far less confusing to those who must keep up with it. It cannot be postulated that this will be the result of putting businessmen in the place of men from other walks in life in the policy-making posts of the administration. Much of the confusion is not in matters of policy but in what to do about it. There is talk of voluntary reformation by the Price Administrator down through several strata of his subordinates. In many places, it is badly needed.

Another thought which makes onlooking commenters hesitate to proclaim the dawn of an OPA millenium to follow the twilight of those popularly styled brain-trusters for a variety of reasons, some of them relevant and material, is the knowledge gleaned from experience of the sort of bureaucrat that a businessman very often becomes when he gets himself a bureau. The profit motive and the competitive spirit are sometimes difficult to discard, especially in temporary roles. Their influence can turn a bureaucrat into a blocrat, which is several degrees worse, or even into an autocrat, which is the ultimate in regulation.

In the philosophy of regulation it is basic that the man who has the final word in determinations of policies and the penalization of violations should not be of the group, or the guild, affected by his functioning. In this way only can it be assured that the exercise of his authority will not be tinged with adherence to the tenets of the group—the practices or the customs of the trade. The actual experience should be among his investigating and advising subordinates. He should listen to these associates, and he should approach his duties free from all antipathetic prejudices.

It is not that a man is a professor or a politician, a lawyer or a businessman that determines the manner of his official feasance. That depends on the theories which he carries into office. The performance of the Office of Price Administration will not be improved by mere changing of men or by the substitution of one set of wrong theories for another. That improvement requires, first, a clearer, more honest congressional statement of the purpose of the agency; secondly, a more definite, more agressive declaration of policy by the administrator; and thirdly, more expedition in the handling of everything. What the last condition in turn requires is, mainly, more workers.

—O-P-D—

Make the Recess Beneficial

If popular expressions are a criterion, the recessing of Congress for the Summer will be of national benefit. It is to be feared, however, that the popular view of the matter cannot be reconciled with the question of whether the executive branch of the government should be left alone to conduct the war, especially after the heated if not enlightened display of congressional dissatisfaction with such functioning, at least on the home front. There is reason to charge that Congress walked out on its job, providing evidence that it is not even as a nation, let alone as a people, that the United States is at war.

Whether this is one of the much deplored walkouts that interfere with the war effort is anybody's guess. On the credit side must be reckoned the advantages which congressmen may be expected to acquire through discussion of affairs with their constituents. It behooves the thinking members of such constituencies to see that they too are included among the givers of information and advice. Their side of today's questions, and of tomorrow's bigger ones, must get due consideration, for theirs will be the duty to dig the nation out of any pitfalls into which wrong thinking or nonthinking may lead it.

Congress needed a rest. Its fatigue was becoming, not only obvious, but hazardous. Congress needs moral support in order that it may perform courageously its wartime duty. It needs advice, in order that it may no longer be a blind worm turning.

—O-P-D—

Meet for Discussion

A trade association, like a government or any other agency set up to serve the many through representation, functions the better as its activities are the more widely applied among those whom it represents. Such wide application depends, first, on the will of the representatives thus to function, and secondly, on the extent to which those represented participate in the functioning by advice, suggestion, and activity. It is a truism of representative functioning that what is got out of it depends almost wholly on what is put in.

Trade associations are coming to recognize this fact in the construction of their convention programs. They are going a long way to get from their members suggestions and inquiries for discussion. A recent example is that of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association in preparation for its coming Fall meeting. The members of that association already have been solicited twice by the secretary to assist in building a program commensurate with the present-day needs of the drug trade. A big job that: but not an impossible one.

Members of a trade association—the condition is not unique in any trade—are often reluctant, or even averse, to laying their most perplexing problems before their fellows. Their position is easy to understand; the matter can be smoothed out by careful, diplomatic and confidential handling—and everybody is the gainer.

Getting agenda for a business meeting is the lesser task in preparing for a good meeting. It is more difficult, and more important, to see that the agenda all are properly discussed. Usually this requires two departures from customary convention practices. In the first place, too many topics usually are scheduled; the result is that none of them gets the attention its deserves. The second fault is failure to get adequate numerical participation in the discussions. This is the greatest difficulty of all. Ten men sit silent with something worth while in mind for every one who gets up and says something. Sometimes the reason is shyness; sometimes it is any one of half a dozen things. The remedy is to submit the bare subject matter to all members well before the meeting and get them to reduce their thoughts concisely to writing, for presentation at the meeting by themselves or by the presiding officer.

One good topic is sufficient in these days for at least two hours of any trade association's convention time. The problem is far more likely to be solved if it is opened fully in frank, free-for-all discussion. That is what wartime gatherings are for. Historical reviews and "welcome-bunk" have no place in them.

—O-P-D—

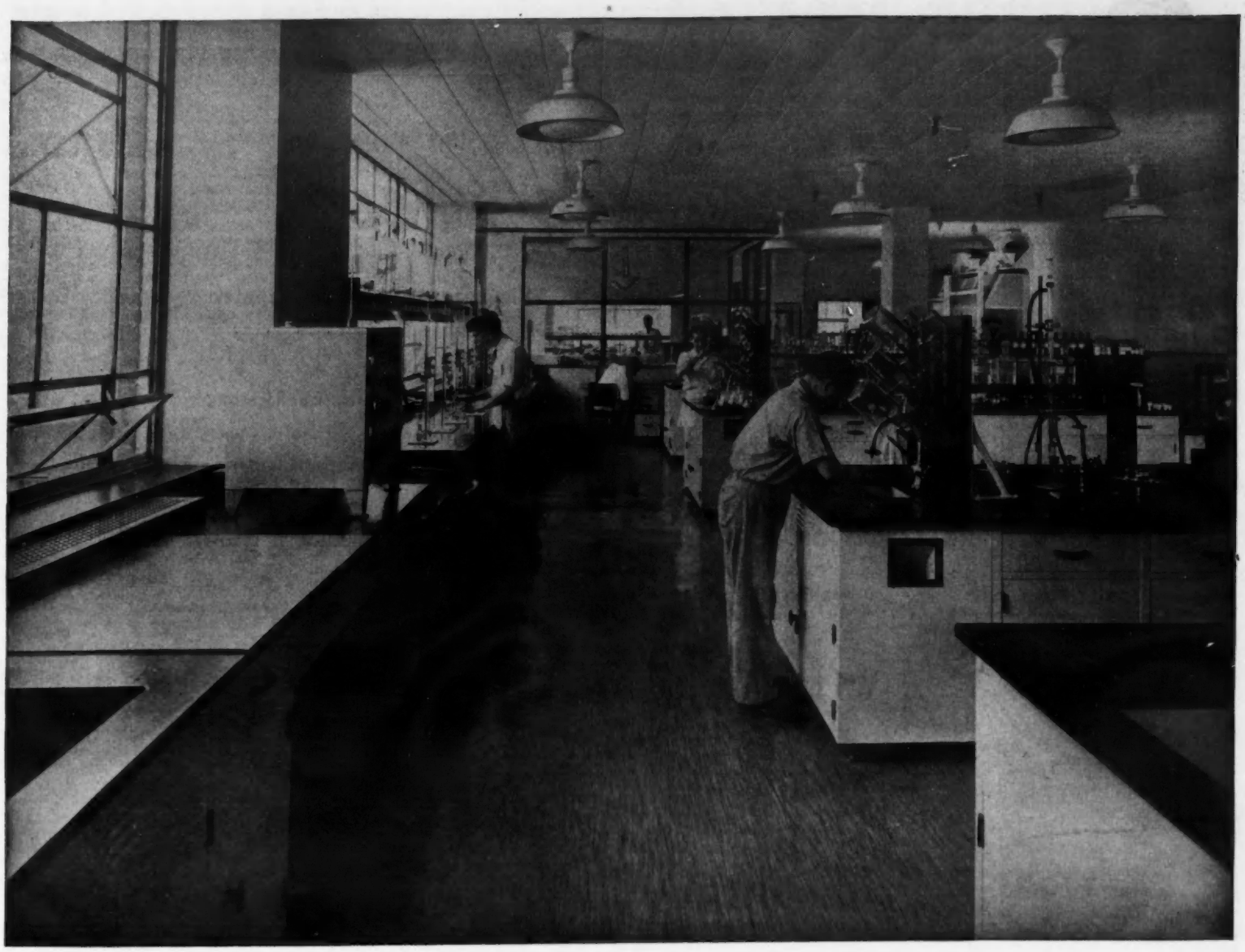
Save the Containers

Every day something more bothersome crops up with respect to "what-are-we-going-to-do-about-containers?" Some of the bothers, especially in the retail field, it must be admitted, are more fearful than real: they derive from devotion to appearance and novelty, which have been a wasteful item in the cost of many distributions. But, many of the problems, all of those in the industrial markets, are very real and very bothersome.

Paper bags are replacing all kinds of wood and metal containers. But, paper is right on the borderline of critical materials, and so is its cousin, fiberboard, also a widely adapted newcomer. So, these also must be conserved.

Restrictions in the use of steel drums have been eased. This does not mean that more steel is available, nor that other containers are unsatisfactory. Its noteworthy significance is that supplies of the latter are not sufficient.

Two suggestions of special merit have come out of the WPB container section. One of these is to make one package serve where five existed before by packing in larger quantities. The other is to reuse every container possible. Are you doing these things?



Analysis

● Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has always regarded the careful and intelligent examination of all products as not only a necessary but also an important part of its manufacturing processes. We believe that the uniformity and high purity of our products cannot be assured without thorough examination and that it involves more than just the routine checking of materials against certain specifications.

The personnel of our Analytical Department is of the highest caliber and every effort has been made to make the most modern equipment available. Through thorough and careful analysis it has been possible for this department to make many suggestions which have resulted in improved products and improved methods of manufacture.

The research division of this department is constantly striving to improve or devise new techniques for the examination and analysis of our materials. New products, too, have always occasioned considerable analytical research, it often having been necessary to revise existing analytical methods to a great extent, or even to devise entirely new procedures. Needless to say, all of this would be impossible if analysis were considered to be merely a routine matter.

We feel that the reputation for dependability and high quality which our products enjoy is due in no small measure to our Analytical Department.

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PRICE—Less than Coal Tar Cresylic.

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NEW ORLEANS, 9, LA.

Heavy Chemicals

Continued Heavy Shipments of Chemicals Fail to Satisfy Demand Manpower Problem Unsolved—Paper Containers Popular

Producers of industrial chemicals made heavy shipments against contracts last week. The combined movement involved an enormous tonnage but demand could not be entirely satisfied. Deliveries embraced requirements of domestic and lease-lend and the supply situation at the close revealed no potent signs of improvement. Increased steamer space was available while exporters were left empty handed with live orders for extensive tonnage waiting to be filled.

Under such conditions, references to "stock piles" sounded pleasant but that was about all. No doubt many producers would welcome some sort of accumulation but when demand exceeds output, it would be a big order to form a stock pile with no stock to place in it. In certain instances, the picture might change in the future but the present background is not highlighted with any immediate assurance of surplus stocks for the relief of certain varieties that exist now.

Manpower problem has not been solved successfully and this is reflected particularly in the packing and shipping units of producing plants, where delayed shipments are constantly causing trouble. It is true that some improvement has taken place in the container situation because paper bags have been thrown into the breach and are proving a satisfactory carrier in several lines. Where drums or tanks are imperative, no perceptible improvement could be noted. One of the largest tonnage chemicals, soda ash, has been accepted by consumers in bulk wherever feasible. It surely is a sign of the times when consumers of soda bicarbonate are receiving their deliveries in five ply paper bags.

In dual contrast to most of the industrial chemicals, there was a tendency on the part of chlorine to drift into a free and easy position. On the other hand a decided improvement was noted in demand for calcium chloride. Better weather conditions seemed to turn a trick for this chemical. More interest also developed in manganese sulphate. Soda sulphide was definitely short for prompt shipments. Among the major acids, formic was about the only one that was in free supply. This seemed to be primarily due to the indifference of the textile trade of late.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 67.1 in the week ended July 10, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 85.6 in the previous week and 69.7 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Arsenic.—Moved for agricultural requirements against allocation orders. It was stated that with the third quarter, allocations granted amount to 89 percent of basic consumption period, 1941-1942. Supplies reported sufficient to meet all requirements.

Ammonia Chloride. — Aggregate sales, while fair, were not as large as noted earlier in the month. Buying interest showed some relaxation during the latter part of the week with stocks ample to meet all inquiries.

Bauxite.—Allocation orders were taken up promptly. Additional moderate importations were noted last week.

Bleaching Powder.—Demand for essential civilian uses fully covered by allocation orders. Market position firm.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Steady seasonal inquiry reported for miscellaneous wants. Former prices remained current for all zones.

Chlorine.—Buying conditions showed improvement. Allocation requests over the three months period were granted in full, subject to WPB order 4-11.

Copper Sulphate. — Domestic requirements were covered promptly. Movement regulated by allocation. Available stocks while decreasing were believed adequate to meet essential wants. Export shipments expected to expand later in the year.

Ferrochromium and Chromium Metal.—Buyers of chrome ore may be charged transportation from ship unloading docks to users' plants in basing point cities, according to an announcement by OPA. However, transportation charges from dock to plant may not exceed switching charges from dock to plant. To make this point clear, amendment No. 3 to MPR Regulation No. 258 has been issued. The amendment becomes effective July 20.

Magnesia Carbonate.—Moderate activity reported in consuming demand for technical, covering uses in fire-resistant plants. Some interest noted for ceramics and dry colors also.

Olivene.—Most inquiry from the Middle West, where some business was reported for lining furnaces in steel plants.

Phosphorus.—No abatement in the demand for this chemical or its compounds. Demand was broad enough to absorb output and market remained in a definitely tight position.

Potash Caustic.—Demand reported active and well split up among consuming industries. Supplies have been reduced to some extent but still sufficient to meet demand. Container shortage and limited manpower caused some difficulty in making shipments promptly.

Soda Ash.—Producers were able to keep up with contracts where consumers could use bulk goods. While a large number of consuming plants could take this material in bulk, others found it necessary to wait for goods packed in paper bags. Manpower shortage had a tendency to delay shipments in bags, although every effort was made to get goods out on time.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Producers were able to take care of orders promptly and business progressed along satisfactory lines. Some export orders were placed recently. This chemical is now being packed in five-ply paper bags both for home and export in an effort to conserve wood.

Soda Caustic.—Scarcity of available material had a curtailing influence on business during the week. There were no accumulations as demand exceeded output and manpower shortage made it difficult to pack dry caustic fast enough to keep up with contracts. Heavy lend-lease shipments have taken a substantial tonnage out of the market that might have been used for other purposes. Aside from heavy domestic inquiries a sizable amount of export tonnage remained unfilled at the close.

Soda Chlorate.—Production found a ready outlet for agricultural and other industries that secured allocation orders. The market held its tight position with the movement showing improvement under the recently effective new order.

Soda Nitrite.—Consumer interest was not pronounced and the market was more or less of a drifting affair.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
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SODIUM BISULFATE
A special new free-flowing granular form—higher effective acidity—higher solubility—lower cost.
We invite your inquiry on other chemicals
MANUFACTURED BY
PITTSBERG CHEMICAL CO.
3100 EAST 26TH STREET, VERNON, CALIF.

SODIUM SULPHIDE
BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

CRESYLIC ACID
Authorized Distributors for the Defense Supply Corporation
AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Telephones: ASHland 4-2265 and 4-2266

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
PRODUCT OF U. S. PHOSPHORIC PRODUCTS
Division Tennessee Corporation, Tampa, Florida
W. B. LAWSON, INC. (Subsidiary of Ferro Enamel Corporation)
Sales Agent — UNION COMMERCE BUILDING — CLEVELAND, O.

POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE
(Red Prussiate of Potash)
MANUFACTURED BY
HUNT CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
271 RUSSELL STREET BROOKLYN, N.Y.

RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
Duff Chemical Company, Inc.
247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Occasional small lot sales at former prices were about the best that could be traced.

Soda Sulphide.—Scarcity of a definite character was reported for immediate shipment. Demand was reported to have exceeded production, temporarily.

Acids

Acetic.—No improvement in buying conditions could be noted. Basic material cannot be obtained in large enough quantities to permit acid producers to expand their output sufficiently to meet the spreading demand. A definite shortage for immediate shipment was noted at the close of the week.

Chromic.—Continued drain on production has kept available supplies low with only odd lots obtainable for immediate shipment. The market closed in a tight position.

Formic.—Market in relatively free supply with buyers showing limited attention. Interest chiefly in small lots for actual wants.

Hydrofluoric.—Demand was active enough to prevent any accumulation of supplies and buying conditions were rather tight for immediate or prompt shipment with prices firm.

Oxalic.—Spot supplies limited. Heavy movement for war industries was in progress. Some producers sold for several weeks ahead.

Phosphoric.—Buyers continued to experience difficulty in locating round lots for prompt or immediate shipment. Heavy consumption by war industries kept stocks low.

Sulphuric.—One of a series of meetings between OPA and producers was held in this city last Tuesday. Additional meetings will be held throughout the month at other cities. A discussion of price ceilings was the primary topic. The market showed a fair degree of activity with prospects favorable for a steady increase in demand.

Insecticides

Shipments of the various insecticides have placed a relatively heavy drain on supplies and an occasional new tight spot has been revealed. Those who covered their requirements late have experienced some difficulty in securing goods in time for distribution. Labor shortage at factories, government limitation of certain raw materials and slower transportation have all been influences exerting a restraining tendency on deliveries.

Calcium Arsenate.—Extent of supply depended on government allocation. It looked as though total output would exceed that of 1942 by slightly over 16 percent. Weather conditions and infestation will be deciding factors regarding this chemical. Some local shortages were noted on account of failure to purchase in advance.

Chloropicrin.—Supply seemed sufficient to meet the season's agricultural wants.

Cryolite.—Victory gardeners were accommodated with suitable small packages to meet their requirements. Supply sufficient to meet demand.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand has passed its peak. Makers about completed with their schedule which was limited by government request. Stocks are tight with little available for luxury uses. Arsenic allocated for some who will produce in third quarter.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Greatly increased demand has been satisfied. Stocks plentiful to meet season's wants.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Some available for agricultural purposes but market continued in a tight position with demand ahead of production.

—O-P-D—

Larbig Chemical Formed In Midwest by C.A. Larbig

Larbig Chemical & Manufacturing Company has been formed with offices in 1210-12 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo. The company will distribute chemicals for industry in the midwest territory. C. A. Larbig had been secretary of the Thompson Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, for fifteen years, having resigned May 20. The company will carry stocks at its warehouse in Kansas City for servicing Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Nebraska.

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NICOTINE ALKALOID
95% 97% 99%
MANGANESE SULPHATE
All Grades
TOBACCO MULCH
Sterilized
and INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS generally
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P. W. BONEWITZ CO.
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LIQUID Methyl Chloride by ANSUL
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FOR QUALITY!
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TRADE MARK TRIANGLE BRAND U. S. PAT. OFF.
COPPER SULPHATE
THE STANDARD FOR OVER 50 YEARS
NICKEL SULPHATE
COPPER OXIDE (RED)
PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
ELECTROLYTIC REFINERS OF COPPER
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FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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141½ WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Stauffer
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
BORIC ACID • CARBON TETRACHLORIDE • BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHUR CHLORIDE
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE • SULPHURIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA • TARTAR EMETIC • LIQUID
CHLORINE • SULPHUR • SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE • TEXTILE STRIPPER
STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. CHICAGO, ILL.

Made Sales Director

Fred W. Fraley was appointed vice-president and director of sales for the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, July 12, according to J. T. Richards, president of the company. Mr. Fraley will be in charge of all sales operations of the company. A graduate chemical engineer, Mr. Fraley has been associated with Diamond Alkali Company for fifteen years.

Agricultural Insecticide Makers to Convene

—Continued from page 7

Jackson, director of production, Processing and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council of America.

"New Trends in Fungicides," by Dr. H. C. Young, chief Department of Botany, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Vegetable Insects," by Dr. Wm. H. White, in charge Truck Crop Insect Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture.

"Keeping Up with Cotton Insects," by Dr. R. W. Harned, in charge Cotton Insect Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture.

Thursday, July 23

Morning Session

Report from the West coast, E. T. Doyle.
Industry Discussions:
Exports, B. P. Webster.
Sulphur supplies, R. E. Demmon
Rotenone, Russell B. Stoddard.
Copper sulphate, Wm. C. Piver.
Calcium arsenate, J. H. Eloyd.
Labor supply, M. L. Somerville.
Small packages and the victory garden, J. R. Hile.
Publicity and Public Relations Panel, Wallace S. Moreland.
1944 Public Relations Program, Ernest Hart, chairman, membership, publicity and public relations committee.
Summary of Legislative Situation, W. S. Gavan, chairman.
Other committee reports.
Announcement of election of board of directors for 1943-1944.

—O-P-D—

Chromite Deposits Mapped

Chromite deposits in the vicinity of Red Lodge, Carbon county, Mont., have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Chrome Ores Charges Clarified by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Buyers of chrome ores may be charged transportation from ship unloading docks to users' plants in basing point cities, the Office of Price Administration announced through amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 258. The amendment becomes effective July 20. OPA said, however, that the transportation charge from dock to plant may not exceed switching charges from dock to plant.

—O-P-D—

Wood & Co. Plans Expansion

G. H. Wood & Co., Ltd., manufacturer, seller, and servicer of industrial sanitation, Toronto, Canada, is seeking new lines for Canadian production and/or distribution, particularly with reference to postwar possibilities of development. G. H. Wood & Co., Ltd., has factories in Toronto and Montreal, and branches throughout Canada. Distribution is handled by forty sales representatives. The company, of which G. H. Wood is the head, is located in 323 Keele street, Toronto.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Allocations For July Issued

—Continued from page 7

after adjustment for excessive stocks or inflated requests.

Mixed Glycol requests for antifreeze were cut 67 percent. All other requests granted in full.

Hexahydric Alcohol

Will be reported after July 15.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Granted for all uses for which it was requested.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, with the exception of isobutyl amine which was granted 90 percent and hydraulic brake fluids which was granted 85 percent.

Isopropyl Acetate

WPB has announced that a typographical error was made concerning this allocation in the July 9 release. The entry should have read:—Denied for civilian use.

Lithium Compounds

Granted in full for alkaline batteries and reagent and research use. Granted in part (5 percent) for medicinals. All other uses denied.

Meta Para Cresols and Cresylic Acids

Small amounts allowed for medicinals and preservatives. Denied for disinfectants, insecticides and all other civilian uses.

Methanol (Synthetic)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except automotive antifreezes.

Methanol (Wood)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Methylethylketone

Small amounts allowed for gasoline inhibitors and synthetic flavoring. All requests were denied for nitrocellulose coatings.

SELENIUM
SODIUM SELENITE — BARIUM SELENIOUS ACID
CHROME GREEN
VITRO MANUFACTURING CO.

METOL
Sole Licensee — Registered Trade
TANNIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technic
GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
ZINSSER & CO., Inc., HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON NEW YORK

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Methylisobutylketone

None allowed for civilian use, except for denaturing antifreeze, based on antifreeze quotas.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for beta-naphthol, other dye intermediates, and chemical compounds. Moth prevention, including government orders, granted 100 percent of 1941 base period.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates

Requests for metal naphthenates and naphthenic acid for civilian uses were granted in full.

Nicotinic Acid

Granted in full for research and nikethamide. Granted in part for medicinal (57 percent); food fortification (70 percent); feed and veterinary use (75 percent); and conversion to nicotinamide (56 percent). Allocations adjusted on basis of use during base period.

Nicotinamide

Granted in full for research. Granted in part for medicinal (40 percent) and food fortification (99 percent). Allocations based upon usage during base period.

Normal Butyl Acetate

All civilian uses were denied.

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Allocated as follows for civilian uses:—Granted in part for hydraulic brake fluids (25 percent); butyl derivatives other than those mentioned specifically in this report (17 percent); photographic and reproduction products (90 percent); industrial protective coatings (50 percent); medicinal and pharmaceutical (80 percent); resins and plastics (16 percent); textiles and coated fabrics (50 percent), and chemical manufacture (35 percent). Denied for butyl acetate, dibutyl phthalate and butyl cellusolve.

Orthocresol

Granted in full for agricultural insecticides. Denied for dyes, inks, coumarin and all other civilian uses.

Paraphenylphehol Resins

The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under order M-254: —Aircraft—commercial aircraft maintenance and repair; containers and packaging—food, chemical and medical containers and closure liners; nonclassifiable—experimental.

Pentaerythritol

No nitration grade was allowed for civilian use. Pentaerythritol technical grade was granted in part for the following essential civilian uses that are of utmost importance to the war effort; miscellaneous pentalyng resins (2 percent); substitute drying oils (25 percent); protective coatings (5 percent); rosin ester resins (12 percent); miscellaneous alkyd resins (2 percent3; maleic alkyd resins (11 percent); miscellaneous resins (12 percent); oleoresinous resins (20 percent), and plasticizers (50 percent).

Perchloric Acid

Granted in full for metallurgical analytical uses.

Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Allowed in part for disinfectants (40 percent). Denied for all other civilian uses.

Phenol

Allowed in part for medicinal saltion, protective helmets for industrial workers, industrial gears, corrosion resistant parts and other irreplaceable industrial components. Name plates were denied.

Molding Compound—Granted in full for industrial switches, caster wheels 5-inch in diameter or less, textile equipment, printing plates, medical supplies, buttons, closures (except wine and liquor) and various miscellaneous uses. Denied for caster wheels over 5-inch in diameter, telephone indexes, wine and liquor closures, cafeteria trays other than military, and gadgets of all kinds.

Plywood Adhesives—Granted in full for farm equipment, industrial shipbuilding equipment, and garbage receptacles. Resins used require a noncritical grade only of petroleum cresylic acid.

Specialties—Granted in full for coil saturants, wire coatings, armature impregnants, technical adhesives, abrasives, bonded and saturated asbestos structures, lamp and thermionic tube basing cement, composition cork

Oldbury
Electro-Chemical
Company

SODIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
•
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
•

THE sale and distribution of the chemicals listed above are covered by General Preference Order M-171. Our New York Office will be pleased to advise customers regarding the Preference Order, and furnish the necessary forms.

•

Plant and Main Office:
Niagara Falls, New York

New York Office:
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POST-WAR REPRESENTATION IN SWEDEN WANTED

One of the most important and reliable chemical companies in Sweden wants exclusive agency and selling rights in Scandinavia, after the war is over, for leading American producers of raw materials, substitutes and synthetic products.

Manufacturers of:

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binder, and a few miscellaneous highly essential uses.

Protective Coatings—The following essential civilian end uses were allowed under order M-246:—1. Transportation—locomotives-modified phenolics with low tar acid content only; interior of railroad refrigerator cars; interior of railroad tank cars. 2. Communications and Utilities—insulating surface cloth coating; electrical cable coatings and impregnation varnish for coils and wound apparatus; control apparatus. 3. Industrial Operations and Equipment—plating and chemical equipment. 4. Printing and Inks—litho-plates: composition and intensifier; heat set inks. 5. Containers and Packaging—food, chemical and medicinal containers; interior of gasoline and water drums; seam sealing of containers; closures and metal ends for fiber containers. 6. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—x-ray equipment; pharmaceutical and medical supplies.

Phosphate Plasticizers

Phosphate plasticizers were allocated as follows:—Tricresyl phosphate was denied for all civilian uses, with the exception of one application for lubricants. Triphenyl phosphate was granted 100 percent for photographic film, and use in thermoplastics was granted in accordance with end uses as set forth in General Preference Order M-326A. Plasticizers No. 5 and No. 6 were denied for all civilian applications.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorus during the month of July were granted in full for boiler water chemicals, sugar refining, cheese, butter, fire retardants, matches, activated carbon and dyestuffs.

Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of mono calcium phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal, using as a base period the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal for the same use and the same base period.

Requests for use in yeast were cut 10 percent, miscellaneous other foods 30 percent; food sanitation 50 percent; dentifrices 15 percent; soaps and detergents 60 percent; pharmaceuticals 10 percent; beverages 15 percent below the basis of 1941 shipments, and miscellaneous other uses were cut 40 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Dioctyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate and diethoxy ethyl phthalate were denied for all civilian applications

Dimethoxyethyl phthalate was granted in full for cellophane and was allocated to the thermoplastic industry in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-a. It was granted for surgical adhesive tape in one instance where no substitutes were possible.

Dibutyl cellosolve phthalate was denied for civilian applications with the exception of a paper coating for the closure field where no substitutes were possible.

Ethylphthalylethyl glycollate was granted in full for cellophane and was allocated for thermoplastics in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-a. All other civilian applications were denied.

Butylphthalylbutylglycollate was allocated in full for cellophane. All other civilian applications were denied.

Methylphthalylethyl glycollate was allocated for the thermoplastics industry in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-a. All other civilian applications were denied.

Hydrogenated castor oil phthalate was allocated in full for the cellophane industry. There were no other requests for this material.

Dimethyl phthalate was allocated to the thermoplastics industry in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-a.

Diethyl phthalate was allocated to the thermoplastics industry in accordance with General Preference Order M-326-a; was granted in full for textile coatings and was granted 60 percent for lacquers.

Diamyl phthalate was granted in full for cellophane and industrial adhesives and 50 percent for lacquers.

Dibutyl phthalate was granted in full for the cellophane industry with small inventory adjustments made. Lubricants were granted 100 percent and synthetic rubber was granted 33 percent. All other requests were denied.

Phthalic Anhydride

In the allocation of phthalic anhydride for the month of July sufficient material was allocated to permit complete production of plasticizers and glycols in accordance with GPO M-203 and M-189. The allocation of alkyd, phenolic, para phenyl phenol and miscellaneous resins was based on past consumption, inventory and requirements figures submitted by the protective Coatings Section of the Chemicals Division. Several requests were denied due to the fact that many companies were not filing forms correctly in accordance with GPO M-139. End uses such as resins for felt hats and underwear were denied. Requests for food and drugs were granted 100 percent except for dehydrated castor oil and hair rinse. Requirements for rubber, oil demulsifying agents, miscellaneous products and dyes and intermediates were granted based on past consumption, inventory and end uses as defined on the PD-600 form.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (X Grade)

The following are essential civilian end uses allowed under Order M-139:—1. Transportation—locomotives; exterior of new railroad passenger and freight cars; interior of railroad refrigerator cars; exterior of new railroad refrigerator cars; trucks-factory finish; public conveyances-factory finish; trailers-factory finish; motorcycles, bicycles-factory finish; camelback tire retreading. 2. Accessories—hausers; air-conditioning and ventilating equipment, industrial. 3. Communications and Utilities—radio parts; operational equipment for gas, light, power and water plants; surface coating for insulating cloth; switchboards; battery cables. 4. Industrial Operations and Equipment—plating and chemical equipment; agricultural equipment, factory finish; hoists, cranes, derricks and conveyors-factory finish; food and medicinal machinery and equipment; petroleum equipment, operational; coated abrasives; abrasive and polishing equipment; machine tools; blowers. 5. Containers—food, chemical and medicinal; interior of gasoline and water drums; closures and metal ends for fiber containers. 6. Structures—bridges. 7. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—x-ray equipment; fire-fighting equipment; pharmaceutical and medical supplies; scientific and precision instruments; laboratory facilities; sterilizers, operating tables, first-aid kits. 8. Clothing—gas masks. 9. Laundry and Kitchen Equipment—interior of refrigerators. 10. Office Supplies and Equipment—cloth for maps and engineering drawings. 11. Photographic Equipment—engines (electrical, Diesel, steam) generators.

Phthalic Alkyd Resins (Hard Oil)

The following are essential civilian end uses allowed under order M-139:—1. Transportation—interior of railroad refrigerator cars. 2. Communications and Utilities—surface coating for insulating cloth. 3. Containers—food, chemical and medical; seam sealing; closures and metal ends for fiber containers. 4. Health, Safety and Scientific Uses—fire-fighting equipment; sterilizers, operating tables; medical equipment, first-aid kits.

Polystyrene

Synthetic polystyrene was not available for civilian use. Natural polystyrene was allocated in full for inicylates (80 percent of 1941 monthly average consumption), other medicinals (27 percent), dyes and inks (70 percent), chlorinated phenols (70 percent), chemical manufacturing (60 percent). Allowed in full for dinsinfectants and preservatives.

Phenolic Resins

Allocations were made on the following basis:—

Laminating Varnish—Granted in full for industrial electrical insuladustrial electrical parts, and crude natural polystyrene was allocated in part for shoe adhesives.

Potash Perchlorate

Commercial explosive requests were curtailed 40 percent. An increase in the latter part of the third quarter is possible if anticipated new production materializes.

Potash Chlorate

Third quarter allocations to the match industry were made on the usual 90 percent adjusted unit-use basis, but only two-thirds of this quarterly amount was granted for the immediate future. Adjustments are expected to be made in July after a special task group from the Match Industry Advisory Committee has studied the present method and presented suggestions for possible improvement of the unit-use allocation method.

Commercial explosive requests curtailed to average three-month use in 1943. Chemical processing granted in full on small requests; chemical heat pads curtailed to 50 percent of previous use; pharmaceutical and resale in small amounts granted in full.

Pyrethrum

Use of pyrethrum for agriculture was distributed in conformity of end use restrictions of Food Production Order, No. 11 on the basis of past consumption of pyrethrum during 1941 and 1942. Pyrethrum for civilian use was allocated on the basis of 10 percent of consumption during 1940 and 1941, consistent with permitted end use.

Pyridin

Allowed in full for sulfa drugs and vitamins. Denied for water-proofing agents.

Riboflavin

Allocations were made as follows:—Civilian food enrichment (100 percent); feed fortification (100 percent); research (100 percent); inventory (100 percent—not to exceed 30-day supply).

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestations for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Secondary Butyl Acetate

None allowed for civilian use.

Secondary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for methyl ethyl ketone, secondary butyl acetate, butyl xanthate. Requests for civilian use were denied for lacquers, cleaning solvents, rust inhibitors. Small amounts were granted for hydraulic brake fluids and photographic products.

Shellac

Essential civilian usese were allowed 100 percent, such as electrical insulation, electrical motors and parts, scientific instruments, leather finishes, coating medicinal tablets, rubber goods, gaskets, communication instruments, etc. Shellac was denied for uses such as furniture and floor finishes, miscellaneous polishes and finishes, bowling alleys, hair lacquer, certain types of maintenance and repair. Manufacturers of phonograph records were granted, for July, Auguest and September, 20 percent of the amount consumed in the same quarter of 1941. Hat manufacturers were allocated two-thirds of their requirements, as before.

Soda Chlorate

Requests for sodium chlorate were allowed as follows:—metals (alloying, refining) 100 percent; organic dyes, inorganic colors 90 percent; chemical processing 90 percent; textile processing 90 percent; food processing 90 percent; soot removing compounds were granted in full for use on ships; chemical heat pads, granted to rated orders only. Agricultural and railroad weedkilling was by far the largest requirement for the third quarter, and both were curtailed in equal proportions—50 percent of the estimates of the FDA and 50 percent of the estimates of ODT. Note:—by mutual agreement of these two agencies the same percentage cut was applied to both end uses.

Soda Nitrate

Requests for sodium nitrate during the month of July were granted 100 percent for all but the following uses: —glass tumblers used for containers, chemical cleaners, hair waving preparations, processing used metal bottle caps, and treatment of canner waste. All requests for the above uses were denied.

Styrene

None allowed for civilian use.

Sulfamic Acid

Order M-242 has been revoked.

Tertiary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Theobromine

Granted in full for medicinals. Inventories of theobromine for medicinal use in the hands of pharmaceutical compounders were allowed on approximately a 90-day basis; in the hands of distributors and jobbers on approximately a 60-day basis.

Thiamine Hydrochloride

Granted in full for feed enrichment and research. Granted in part (99 percent) for medicinal and food fortification.

Toluene

The following essential civilian uses were allowed:—dyes and intermediates (38 percent); food preservatives (83 percent); medicinals (100 percent); miscellaneous chemicals (15 percent); solvents (52 percent, consisting mostly of off-grade toluene of which supply is extremely limited).

Vinyl Polymers

Polyvinyl Acetate:—The following essential civilian allocations were granted 100 percent:—Shoe adhesives, food packaging, air filters, flag manufacturing, pressure sensitive adhesives, dental suction adhesives, industrial lamp and battery manufacture, X-ray protective equipment, Kodak film, and drinking cups. The following applications were granted 50 percent allocations:—Surgical bandages, glass substitutes and hydron form lining.

Polyvinyl Alcohol: — The following essential civilian uses for polyvinyl alcohol were granted 100 percent:—Food packaging, dairy filters and adhesives for electrical equipment.

Polyvinyl Butyral.—100 percent allocations were made for the manufacture of safety glass to be used in all type of bus and rail vehicles, eye shields, goggles and industrial machine guards. Also 100 percent allocation for industrial abrasives and tire backing cloth.

Vinylite VYNW:—100 percent allocation was granted to insulation for industrial and building wiring wherever copper is permitted.

Vinylite VYNS:—There were no civilian allocations.

Vinylite VYHH:—50 percent allocations were made to sound records for the blind and printing plates for the Government Printing Office. All other uses denied.

Koroseal:—100 percent allocations were made to insulation for industrial and building wiring, wherever copper was permitted; dental laboratory molds; milk bottle sealants; and industrial tubing.

Saran:—100 percent allocation was made for industrial tubing where exceptional chemical resistance is required. All other uses denied.

DV-200 Resin:—100 percent allocation was made for sea food can liners.

Off-Grade Vinyl Chloride Resin:—25 percent allocations were made for crib sheets, baby pants, hospital sheeting, garment bags and mending tape. 100 percent allocation was granted for industrial molded items, industrial tubing, weather stripping, platens and gaskets.

Vulcanized Fibre

The following essential civilian uses of vulcanized fibre have been allowed in full:—Electrical insulation which is essential to the maintenance and operation of public utilities and transportation, equipment, maintenance and repair parts for the textile industries; maintenance and repair parts for plumbing, civilian trucks, tractors, and automobiles.

Identification tags have been allowed only up to 3 percent of the requests. This use is permitted only where there is a fire hazard or danger of corrosion on wiring. Most of the material allowed for this use has been scrap.

Vulcanized fibre has been allowed up to 46 percent of the requests for the manufacture of shoes. 92 percent allowed for the manufacture of containers and receptacles for industrial plants. This use is considered essential in textile mills and powder plants, etc., where a smooth surface and noninflammability are required.

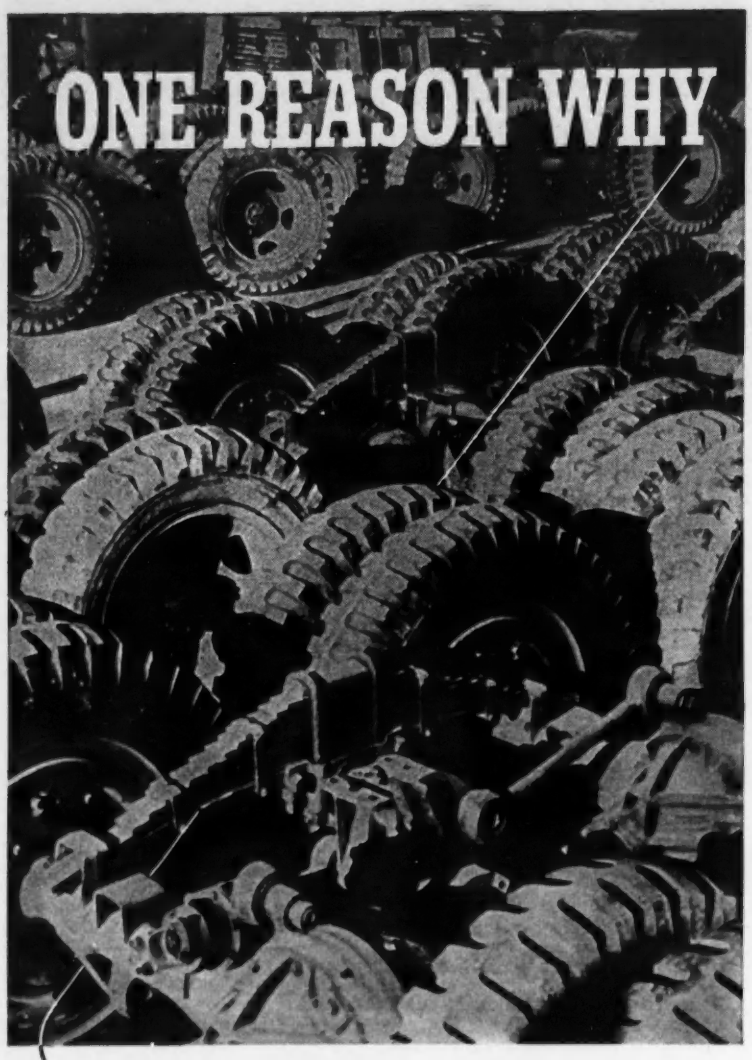
Miscellaneous office supplies and wastebaskets have been denied.

Wax, Micro-Crystalline

Requests for civilian uses during the third were granted as follows:—Electrical equipment (100 percent); textile and leather manufacture (10 percent); health and safety (55 percent); food packaging (20 percent). Requests for printing and publishing trades, candles, polishes, carbon paper and requests for inventory were among the uses which were denied.

Zein

Allowed in full for food wrapping. Denied for all other uses.



deliveries of CUMAR* are curtailed . . .

Cumar*, important in making varnishes, floor tiles, adhesives and many other peacetime products, is now widely used for the manufacture of synthetic rubber products, military fabrics and ship bottom paints. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cumar* is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

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CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
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BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
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Barrett

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Coaltar Chemicals

Coal Production Continues Focal Point of Discussions in Market For Coaltar Chemicals—Benzol Very Tight

With coal production approaching the pre-strike rate and still gaining, the situation following the recent nationwide strike of coal miners continued last week the focal point of discussion in the market for coaltar chemicals. Basic products for the most part were in very tight supply and the interest of factors was riveted on a series of sporadic outlaw strikes in the Western Pennsylvania area which continued to threaten steel ingot production. The situation appeared grave, with 20,000 miners remaining out of the pits early in the week. Investigations of the FBI and military intelligence, together with the calling of the grand jury in Pittsburgh during the week to investigate the strikes, indicated the seriousness of the situation.

Coke supplies, even before the strikes began, had reached a new low point due to heavy iron and steel production. Stocks of coke on hand at byproduct producers' plants a fortnight ago probably were sufficient for less than three or four days' operations, and even those steel companies which a few weeks ago were well supplied with coal and coke were beginning to feel the pinch.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 97 percent of capacity. This was up 0.4 point from the previous week and 6.7 points higher than the week preceding that, when the rate made a three-year low owing to coal shortages at many plants. A month ago the rate was 97.8 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 98.4 percent, up 1.4 points from the preceding week. Last week's estimated rate continued somewhat below what is needed to bring success to the government-management labor drive for more steel in the third and fourth quarters.

Needs for benzol for aviation gasoline continued heavy and in this connection the War Production Board's assignment of AA-1 preference rating to all of the 100-octane aviation gasoline plants scheduled for completion in 1943 attracted considerable attention. The day-to-day requirement of the air forces for 100-octane gasoline continues to rise, according to WPB, and the action was taken to speed completion of new facilities for production.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Needs for benzol for synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline hold market for this item in very strong position. Tight supply condition aggravated by recent coal strikes. WPB allocations rule transactions. Quotations steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 3,650,200 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Consumers' needs unchanged from recent levels. Supplies remain tight. Prices same. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 14,247,700 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities continue as active consumers. Agricultural demand peak believed reached. Market tone steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 753,600 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—No new features. Market continues tight. Imported acid is now distributed under supervision of Defense Supply Corporation.

Naphthalene.—Market position remains strong. Crude transactions governed by WPB allocations. No price movements. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 1,589,600 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Pitch.—Market tone unchanged. No new developments.

Pyridin.—War demand for sulfa drugs remains very heavy. Prices show no alterations.

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations rule. Price schedules unaltered.

Toluol.—Heavy movement of material into explosives manufacture. Little to be had for anything but most essential needs. Price situation steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 730,000 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Little change noted in demand and supply conditions with material continuing under WPB allocation control. Cooperation of petroleum xylol manufacturers has proved of some assistance in very tight market. No price movements. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended July 10 indicate production from that source of 164,800 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, July 15.—Call for most important coaltar products is in good volume and interest seems to be growing. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, 30c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Good demand. Prices unaltered.

Cyclohexanol.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Cyclohexanone.—Interest continues steady. Quotations confirmed.

Methylcyclohexanone. — Material in active demand. No change as regards quotations.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Item continues in tight supply. Quotations show no change.

Benzoic, Technical. — Position strong. New developments lacking.

Broenner's.—Demand fairly active. Prices steady.

Cleve's. — Call continues active. Quotations steady.

Fumaric.—Demand good. Supplies tight. Quotations show no alterations.

Gamma.—Rather good call for item. No movements pricewise.

Laurent's. — Consumers' needs in good volume. Price schedules rule unchanged.

Maleic.—Market remains tight and devoid of new features.

Malic.—Supplies tight. Interest good. Tone same.

Picramic.—Material in active demand. Supplies continue light. Prices steady.

Picric.—Demand at recent levels. No movements pricewise.

Salicylic.—Material in tight supply. Undertone firm.

Sulphanilic.—Demand and supply conditions unchanged. Quotations firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Call remains active. Prices show no change.

Alphanaphthylamine.—No new features in tight market. Prices unchanged.

Anilin.—New developments lacking since the recent issuance of specific

—Continued on page 37

Current prices on coaltar chemicals are given in the alphabeticad list of prices beginning on page 9

Bids Wanted

—Continued from page 4

Laundry Soap:—15,000 pounds sodiummetasilicate, Contracting Officer, Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City (1), Mo., invitation QM 1445-44-3, opening July 20.

Laundry Soap:—5,000 pounds laundry soda, Contracting Officer, Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City (1), Mo. invitation ?????

Laundry Soap:—35,000 pounds powdered laundry soap, Contracting Officer, Army Service Forces, Kansas City Quartermaster Depot, 601 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City (1), Missouri, invitation QM 1445-44-3, opening July 20.

Laundry Sour:—1,500 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration Facility, Coatesville, Pa., invitation 44-29, opening July 23.

Paints:—Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration Facility, Downey, Ill., invitation 44-25, opening July 30.

Paints:—As required during the fiscal year 1944 by the Indian Service, Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Washington, D. C., invitation A. E., schedule 14, opening July 22.

Pumice:—2,025 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., invitation D-15, opening July 20.

Rosin Oil:—43,200 gallons, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C., announcement FSC 1563, opening July 21.

Sisal:—As required during the period September 1, 1943, to August 31, 1944, Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., invitation 60-44, opening July 30.

Soap:—4,800 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Aspinwall, Pittsburgh, Pa., invitation 44-22, opening July 20.

Soaps:—As required by the Indian Service during the fiscal year 1944, Acting Purchasing Officer, Interior Department, Indian Service Warehouse, 4632 West Florissant Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., invitation A. E., schedule 1-P, opening August 10.

—O-P-D—

Contracts Awarded

Candles: — 70,000 pounds awarded to Emery Industries, Cincinnati, by the Food Distribution Administration at 16.05c. per pound; S. F. C. 1495, opened June 7; 60,000 pounds awarded to Will & Baumer Candle Company, Syracuse, at 17.2c. per pound; 8,000 pounds awarded to Mack Miller Candle Company, Syracuse, at 17c. per pound.

Diacetone Gluconic Acid:—3,750 kilograms awarded to Hoffmann-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J., by the Food Distribution Administration at $10 per kilogram, Special Purchase, opened June 10.

Lead Arsenate:—30,000 pounds awarded to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., by the Food Distribution Administration at 11c. per pound; special purchase, opened May 28; 30,000 pounds awarded to General Chemical Company, New York, at 11.5c. per pound; 30,000 pounds awarded to American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, at 11c. per pound; 30,000 pounds awarded to Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, Brooklyn, at 11c. per pound; 30,000 pounds awarded to Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company, Middleport, N. Y., at 11c. per pound.

Linseed Oil (Raw):—300,000 pounds awarded to Interstate Cotton Oil Company, Los Angeles, by the Food Distribution Administration at 14.2c. per pound; Special Purchase, opened June 16.

Laundry Starch:—1,680 pounds awarded to Clinton Company, Clinton, Iowa, by the Food Distribution Administration at 5.17c. per pound; F. S. C. 1497, June 4, opened June 5.

Nicotinic Acid:—7 pounds awarded to Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., by the Food Distribution Administration at $5.46 per pound; Special Purchase, opened June 4.

Rosin, Wood:—88,000 pounds, awarded to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., by the Food Distribution Administration at $3.05 per hundredweight; F. S. C. 1490, May 5, opened June 9; 37,000 pounds awarded to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., $3.35 per hundredweight; 112,000 pounds awarded to Crosby Naval Stores, Picayune, Miss., at $3.50 per hundredweight.

Vegetable Seeds:—2,000 pounds awarded to F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Milford, Conn., by the Food Distribution Administration at 55c. per pound, F. S. C. 1308, opened May 25.

—O-P-D—

Interlake Chemical Enters Coaltar Products Field

The Interlake Chemical Corporation has been incorporated in the State of Delaware for the purpose of processing chemicals recovered from the distillation of coal in byproduct coke ovens. The corporation will have an authorized capital of $5,000,000 and will be owned jointly by Interlake Iron Corporation of Chicago and Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Detroit. Offices of the corporation are at 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

Interlake Iron Corporation's Chicago tar distillation plant, which has been in operation for the last three years, and its tar acid and naphthalene plant, now under construction at the same location, have been sold to the new corporation.

The principal products now being recovered are creosote oil, carbolic oil, heavy oils and pitch, and in addition there will shortly be recovered naphthalene and various tar acids which will be broken down into phenol, orthocresol, metaparacresols and xylenols, as well as other chemicals used in the manufacture of plastics, lacquers, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.

The directors of the corporation are:—George R. Fink, George Humphrey, Earl Doig, Severance A. Millikin, J. A. Mitchell and Leigh Willard. Its officers are:—George R. Fink, chairman of the board; Leigh Willard, president; Earl Doig and J. A. Mitchell, vice-presidents; and J. R. Alderman, secretary and treasurer.

—O-P-D—

Peake Ass't Gen'l Sales Manager for Mathieson

The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., this city, has appointed J. B. Peake, formerly New York district sales manager, to the post of assistant general manager of sales. In his new capacity, Mr. Peake will be assistant to

J. B. Peake

D. W. Drummond, general manager of sales.

Born in Norfolk, Va., in 1894, Mr. Peake graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1915. During World War I, he served as first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corp, attached to the 29th Air Squadron as aerial observer. He joined the New York office of Mathieson Alkali Works in 1920, later being transferred to the Charlotte, N. C., district sales office, from which point he opened up the Southwest territory, where Mathieson had not previously been represented. Subsequent posts held by Mr. Peake were district sales manager for the Chicago, Cincinnati and New York territories.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 36

instructions by WPB for the use of forms and certificates in the allocation of anilin.

Anthraquinone.—M-103 as recently amended restricts sale and use of all dyestuffs and pigments, four specific dyes excepted.

Benzaldehyde.—Material in short supply. Quotations confirmed.

Benzidin Base.—Supplies very tight due to short raw materials. Item available to regular customers who hold very high priorities. Other orders being taken on if-and-when basis.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Level of demand unchanged. Prices same.

Betanaphthol.—Market tone firm. Supplies continue short.

Betanaphtholamine. — Demand and supply conditions show no change. Prices same.

Diethylanilin.—Market devoid of new developments. Position tight.

Dimethylanilin.—Demand unchanged from recent levels. Supplies tight. No movements pricewise.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Position remains tight. Quotations strong.

Dinitrotoluene.—Item in short supply. Prices strong.

Diphenyl. — Consumers showing steady interest. No movements pricewise.

Diphenylamine.—Supplies tight. Inquiry good. Quotations continue firm.

G Salt.—Needs in good volume. Prices unaltered.

Metanitroanilin.—Material in limited supply. New features lacking.

Metaparatoluidin. — Short supplies hold market very firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. Quotations rule unchanged.

Metatoluylenediamine.—WPB allocations rule. Price schedules show no alterations.

Nitrobenzene. — Supplies continue tight. Prices steady.

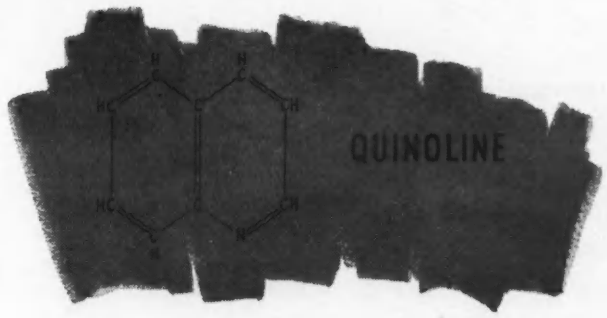
Nitronaphthalene. — No change in demand and supply conditions. No movements pricewise.

Orthocresol.—Market remains tight. Quotations confirmed.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Sup-

QUINOLINE

available



Grade Available—Quinoline distilling 95% within 2°C.

Properties: (Pure Compound)

Molecular Weight	129
Melting Point	—19.5°C.
Boiling Point	237.7°C.
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C.	1.095
State: Liquid	
Solubility: Soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulfide and most of the common organic solvents. Partially soluble in water.	

Uses: Quinoline is used in the preparation of nicotinic acid, drugs, dyes and photographic sensitizers. Oxyquinoline sulfate is a well known antiseptic. Quinoline is useful as a reaction medium and as an extraction agent.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples on this and other tar bases, including 2° and denaturing pyridine; alpha, beta and gamma picolines; and lutidines, and on naphthalene, industrial pitches and other coal tar derivatives. — Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

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plies continue tight due to raw material shortage.

Orthonitrophenol. — Raw materials tight. Supplies short. Prices firm.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Market tone firm. Raw materials short.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Position tight. Quotations confirmed.

Phthalic Anhydride. — Tight glycerin situation reflected in comparatively easy supply condition. Price schedules show no change. Material under WPB allocation and use control.

Xylidin.—New features lacking in steady market.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar color factors expect to encounter very little difficulty as a result of the order to use slate gray rather than khaki for naval uniforms. It is apparent, they state, that WPB looked into the dyestuffs situation very carefully before giving the Navy the green light on the move and it is believed in the trade that supplies of dyestuffs will adequately keep pace with gray goods available. In the beginning 1,000,000 yards weekly are required and this is to be jumped to 2,000,000 yards weekly in August. Aside from labor shortages and the like, interests in this quarter point to the fact that the South is heavily booked on orders for OD for the Army, which would indicate that orders for gray goods will be confined to New England mills. The dyestuffs involved are not hanging around in need of buyers, but at the moment there appears to be no need for very much excitement over the situation. Last week WPB extended restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes known as "Lake colors" and used as coloring matter in paints and printing inks.

—O-P-D—

Du Pont to Get 'E' At Okla. Ordnance

Col. Theodore C. Gerber of St. Louis, army field director of ammunition plants, will present the army-navy production award to employees of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., who are operating Oklahoma Ordnance Works, Pryor, Okla., for the government, at a ceremony on the plant grounds, July 20.

General Aniline Elects New Directorate

A new directorate was elected last week for the General Aniline & Film Corporation, this city, the third board of directors to be elected since the company was taken in hand by the Federal government. Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley has vested 97 percent of the stock.

The new board includes Neal Dow Becker, president of the Intertype Corporation; George W. Burpee, executive vice-president, American Export Airlines; Colvin Brown, general manager, Quigley Publishing Company; William F. Carey, Commissioner of Sanitation of New York city; Robert F. Carr, president, Dearborn Chemical Company; William H. Coverdale of Coverdale & Colpitts, engineers.

Also Herbert R. Gallagher, former president, Consolidated Oil Company; John D. Hertz, partner in Lehman Brothers; Matthew J. Hickey, jr., vice-president, General Dyestuffs Corporation; William F. Humphrey, president, Tide Water Associated Oil Company; Col. Louis Johnson, president, General Dyestuffs Corporation; Thomas O'Hara, president, Colonial Ice Company; Dr. E. C. Williams, vice-president, research and development, General Aniline and Film Corporation; A. N. Williams, president, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Dr. R. E. Wilson, president, Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company.

Robert E. McConnell has resigned as president and chairman of the board. His successor will be named July 28.

—O-P-D—

Gulf Oil Opens Toluene Unit in Philadelphia

The Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, has started production of nitration grade toluene at its refinery in Philadelphia. The toluene unit was built at the request of the Army Ordnance Department and financed entirely with funds of the company.

—O-P-D—

American Viscose Gets 'E'

The Army-Navy "E" flag for outstanding accomplishment in the production of materials needed in the war effort was presented July 14, to the employees of the Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, plant of the American Viscose Corporation, rayon producers. This was the first "E" award to be made to a rayon plant.

J&L TOLUOL

TOLUOL GOES TO SEA IN "ASH CANS"

This important by-product that is now largely being converted into the powerful explosive trinitrotoluene — commonly known as T.N.T.— is helping to fight the war in the form of depth bombs (ash cans), aerial bombs, torpedoes, mines, and shells.

A far cry from such peace-time products as organic chemicals, resins, plastics, paint and varnish removers, for which Toluol is the base. And it is serving now in these high-explosive roles because of research and development by the by-products industry, of which J&L is proud to count itself a vital part.

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PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
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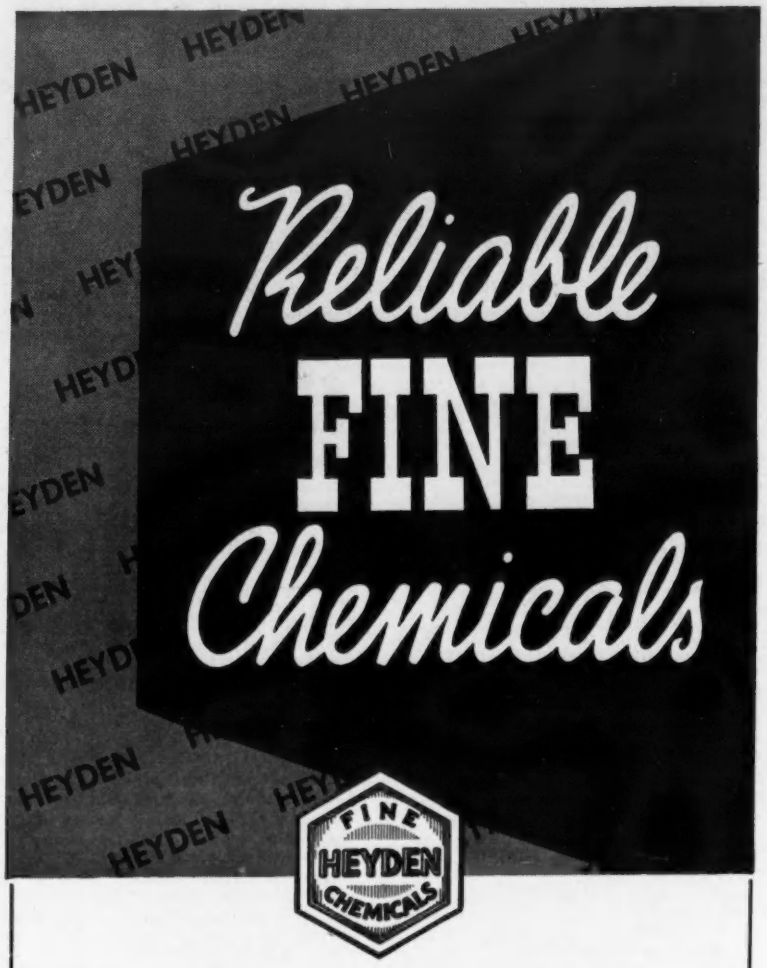

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Belated Spurt in Residential Painting Spurs Paint Makers in Preparation of New Batches, Despite Linseed Oil Shortage

With a recent notable reduction in dealers' stocks of finished paints and painters' supplies resulting from an unprecedented volume of mid-summer painting operations by home-owners themselves, numerous calls for replenishments of these stocks have arisen from paint store proprietors whose inventories have thus been depleted nearly two months before the usual inauguration of Fall painting campaigns engineered by professional painting contractors.

Although this unseasonal renewal of the demand for completed paint products for protective coatings of residences has so far reached only moderate proportions, it has nonetheless served to stimulate paint and varnish makers in the preparation of their new formulations to the extent of mixing enough of their products to avoid being caught short at the opening of the Fall paint-up season.

There has also been some reflection of these unseasonal requests for ready-mixed paint products needed for maintenance-painting jobs in the markets for such paint materials as pigments, fillers, extenders, colors, binders and glues. But the bulk of the current business in these paint materials—fully 70 percent of it, in fact—continues to emanate from the procurement agencies of the U. S. Navy and Army and lend-lease bureaus.

The paint manufacturers are still being greatly handicapped in their mixing operations by lack of adequate supplies of linseed oil and other drying oils and by having to limit the quantities of these drying oils used in each gallon of finished products with extensive recourse to replacement materials whose efficacy on some scores is either lacking or still unproven. Though there is bright prospect for relief from the present shortage of linseed oil by October, when the new bumper crops are expected, there is little chance for any notable easing of the squeeze in the current quarter, for, although latest estimates on the available supply of domestic and Argentine and Mexican oil for this third quarter indicate a total of 415,800,000 pounds, or approximately 34,000,000 pounds in excess of estimated total requirements, heavy drains upon this apparently sizable aggregate have already been made and are being made in increasing amounts for the production of paint for military purposes and lend-lease shortening requirements.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, 1c. to 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production, supplemented by importations, running at rates that make for continued ease in the market for lead ores and refined metallic lead, unless labor troubles of a more severe character than so far recorded develop at the American mines, oxidizers and other lead pigment makers are still able to fill their requirements without restrictions. Prices of pig lead have remained unchanged in the week July 9-16 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Though stocks of metallic zinc are still rather limited and subject to allocation control, supplies of zinc ores and concentrates continue fairly liberal.

WPB has authorized the sale of small amounts of zinc dust without allocation orders by dealers as well as producers, under the terms of an amendment to Conservation Order M-11-1, provided that the person receiving the shipment certifies, in writing, to the producer or dealer, at the time of such delivery, that the total amount delivered to him, including the current shipment, has not exceeded 75 pounds in the month in which the delivery is being made and that no allocation certificate for this commodity has been issued to such person by WPB for that month, and also setting forth the end-use to which the dust is being put.

Prices of zinc slabs have continued to be maintained in the week of July 9-16 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A moderate-sized buying movement is currently recorded in this pigment in consequence of unseasonal replenishment operations of paint makers. Tone firm.

Lead Titanate.—Continues in fair request, limited in only small degree, by difficulties in obtaining satisfactory replacements for linseed oil. Market strong.

Litharge.—Extensive purchasing on military account is being supplemented by a renewal of buying on civilian scores. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—In brisk call. Tone strong.

Orange Mineral.—Demand holding up fairly well. Market steady.

Red Lead.—Both war procurement and civilian business reaching sizable proportions. Prices firmly held.

Titanium Dioxide.—Although war and civilian requirements continue to run to fairly sizable volume, production is amply keeping pace with absorption. Sales for the current month have been 25 to 30 percent larger than those for the corresponding month of last year. Shipments have also been good-sized, easily equalling those for the previous month. Market holding strong.

Talc.—Producers in New York State fast catching up with the demand and now able to make deliveries within a fortnight of receipt of orders. Other producers almost equally busy with the call for their products nearly, if not quite, outstripping their current output. Latest importations have included 2,286 bagfuls, weighing about 225,100 pounds. Tone firm.

White Lead.—War procurement agencies continue extensive buyers, and civilian account purchasing is adding slightly to the activity. Prices firmly maintained.

Zinc Oxides.—Movement of French process oxides still restricted by WPB's allocation control of zinc slabs, from which they are made. American process oxides, however, continue moving briskly on heavy purchasing by federal procurement agencies and civilian usage paint makers. Market strong.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Buying interest somewhat diminished but some Canadian and domestic grades continuing to move into consuming channels. Market steady.

Barytes.—Only a routine business is now being recorded. Tone stable.

Charcoal.—Flagging hopes of the processors of softwood charcoal, used in the paint industry, for an official markup of prices for their product sufficiently above the March, 1942,

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SUPER SELECTS— "Nature's Best" (M. P. 275° F., low viscosity type)

SELECT "FINES"— Equal to Super Selects, except for size of pieces.

GILSONITE SELECTS— Various melting points. 285—300—315°F.

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levels as to afford them a reasonable profit margin, even with the cost of the raw wood at present abnormally high figures, have been revived within the past week by the issuance by the Office of Price Administration of a new order covering hardwood charcoal prices. This order has lifted existing ceilings on hardwood charcoal by $8 to $9 a ton for New York-Pennsylvania producers, by $11 per ton for those in the Michigan-Wisconsin area and by $4.50 for those in the Arkansas and Tennessee region, and this order, designated as Maximum Price Regulation No. 431, was accompanied by an announcement by the Office of War Information that new dollar and cents prices for softwood charcoal would be included in this new measure within the near future. Meanwhile, producers of these softwood charcoals are not inclined to fill any except priority orders which they are compelled to satisfy at the still ruling March, 1942, prices.

China Clay.—Buying movement light. Tone stable.

Diatomaceous Earth.—In light but fairly continuous inquiry. Market steady.

Graphite.—Interest limited to small proportions but shipments still being made in fair volume. Latest arrivals have included approximately 1,750 bags. Tone firm.

Gypsum.—Only a routine movement is now reported in this material.

Mica.—Both wet-ground and dry-ground paint makers' grades continue in good request, with producers able to meet all current requirements. Latest importations of strategic material have included 488 cases of block mica and 1,312 cases of splittings.

Whiting.—In constant, although not especially extensive, demand, with prices well maintained.

Dry Colors

Bone Black.—In steadily improving demand. Prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—Largely as a result of the expanding movement of furnace blacks to producers of synthetic rubber, inventories of carbon blacks have shown a decline for June—for the first time since the outbreak of the present global war—which has steadily reduced the use of these blacks in the preparation of natural rubber. According to preliminary trade statistics, covering last month's operations, production for June totaled 30,591,000 pounds, as compared with 31,954,000 pounds for May. Shipments last month aggregated 31,719,000 pounds, contrasted with 27,953,000 pounds for the previous month, and stocks on hand, June 30, amounted to 254,200,000 pounds, against 255,4d1,000 pounds at the close of May. Takings of furnace black continue to expand. Market constantly stiffening.

Chrome Colors.—A sizable movement of chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow continues to

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be noted chiefly on military account, but augmented in some measure by civilian buying. Prices well maintained.

Iron Blues.—Continue moving steadily into consuming channels at the prices recently established by OPA.

Lithol Toners.—In moderate call. Expressly exempted from the provisions of the latest amendment to M-103.

Mercuric Oxide. — Interest light. Tone steady.

Driers

Stearates continue in unceasingly keen demand, moving in a constantly expanding volume into paint makers' hands. Producers of aluminum, cobalt, calcium, magnesium and zinc varieties are still able to meet the steadily increasing needs of consumers, in spite of the unabatedly tight situation in stearic acid. There is still a fair call for palmitates and a moderate movement continues to be recorded in resinates, oleoresinates and linoresintes.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Material virtually on an open price basis with OPA having removed price limitations when it tied future prices to price of corn prevailing at time of sales.

Butyl Alcohol.—Item virtually on an open price basis by being tied to price of corn prevailing at time of sales. OPA is expected to review the matter and establish new ceilings August 31. Manufacturers are endeavoring to keep prices down, since they will be expected to justify any increases between now and the time new ceilings are set.

Nitrocellulose.—Under terms of supplementary allocation order M-326-a, issued by WPB due to the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States having created a shortage of cellulose plastics for defense, for private account, and for export, applications and allocations will be made monthly and shall be construed to refer to the month when the materials for the production of cellulose plastics are to be put in process, rather than to the month of actual delivery, except when deliveries are to be made from actual stocks. The provisions printed in WPB 2947, formerly PD-602, forms for automatic termination of authorizations shall not be applicable to authorized deliveries of cellulose plastics.

Dibutyl Phthalate. — Requirements on increase. Prices governed by butyl alcohol costs.

Naval Stores

Conditions prevailing in primary and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week were similar to those noted in the previous week, new business being quiet as usual at this period of the year and the price movements being within narrow limits. Daily offerings remained light and the undertone was regarded as firm. Although there was no broadening of business, the movement into consuming channels was apparently steady and in some fields liberal. Much of the fresh output still appeared to be moving into the government stockpile. The government announced the recent purchase of 1,026,000 pounds of wood rosin at $3.53 to $4.28 per cwt., 14,000 gallons of wood turpentine at 40c. per gallon and 144,980 gallons of gum turpentine at 74.6c. per gallon. Reports concerning labor conditions were still generally unfavorable, the situation in some sections apparently being worse than recently.

CCC Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC at the close of business June 30, 1943:—

Crop year		Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels		54,704	.....
	drums	13,405	.....
1939—barrels		22,390	.....
	drums	7,167	.....
1940—barrels		13,125	.....
	drums	184,670	.....
1941—barrels		.....	.....
	drums	123,222	.....
1942—barrels		25,668	152,622
	drums	291,093	.....
1943—barrels		.....	26,463
	drums	28,615	.....
Totals		764,059	179,085

Turpentine.—No improvement in trade was noted here last week in the absence of anything stimulating in developments in the primary center where offerings were light and the undertone steady.

Savannah, July 16.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	66½	2,200	43	5	28,688
Tuesday	66½	3,100	4,251	...	33,134
Wednesday	66½	550	142	7	33,269
Thursday	66½	1,550	162	...	33,432
Friday	67	1,950	152	...	33,534

* No trading.

Chicago, July 16.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 78c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 83c.; single drums, 81c.; single barrels, 86c.

Rosin.—There was no broadening of trade in the local market last week, buying interest being limited to small lots of the various grades to meet the current needs of consumers and dealers.

You should get your copy of OPD on the first mail Monday forenoon every week. The demands of war's exigencies on transportation being what they are, your OPD may occasionally be late. Please be patient!

Savannah, July 16.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82	$2.82
D	...	3.08	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09
E	...	3.52	3.53	3.54	3.54	3.54
F	...	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.56
G	...	3.65	3.67	3.68	3.68	3.68
H	...	3.65	3.67	3.68	3.68	3.68
I	...	3.67	3.68	3.68	3.68	3.68
K	...	3.80	3.81	3.80	3.80	3.80
M	...	3.81	3.82	3.81	3.81	3.81
N	...	3.82	3.83	3.82	3.82	3.83
WG	...	3.86	3.88	3.87	3.87	3.87
WW	...	4.36	4.37	4.38	4.38	4.38
X	...	4.37	4.37	4.38	4.38	4.38

	Barrels				
Sales	...	1,110	436	401	228	290
Receipts	...	165	637	286	300	372
Shipments	...	87	300	456	361	...
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	33,708

* No trading.

Chicago, July 16.—Trade in rosin moderate to good. Five drum lots:—B grade, $4.60 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.36; M. grade, $5.70; W. W. grade, $6.15.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch. — Inquiry active. Contract deliveries aparently absorbing bulk of output.

Tar.—Selling schedules maintained. Tone firm. Active demand.

Tar Oil.—Steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Market firm.

Shellac

Consumption of shellac in all forms was reported at high level. At least it was high when compared with the quantities of shellac which it has been possible to bring here from the primary market over a considerable period of time. Use of shellac has been trimmed to the bone and only the most essential of requirements stand any chance of getting an allocation from the War Production Board. When the history of the domestic shellac importing and distributing trades and industries is written after the war, the achievements of those concerned will rank high and make amazingly satisfactory reading.

Synthetic Resins

Demand for virtually all synthetic resins continues rampant but for the most part unsatisfied insofar as civilian usages are concerned, because of the constantly tightening grip on the supply situation imposed by WPB on raw materials as well as on the finished products.

WPB's Protective Coatings Section of the Chemicals Division has issued its new list of end-uses for guidance

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of paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers in making their applications for allocations in September for alkyd resins, naphthenic acid and naphthenates, aromatic petroleum solvents, ethyl cellulose, phenolic resins for protective coatings, and paraphenylphenol resins.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Continues in brisk request. Supplies growing tighter daily, especially in the list of those materials of foreign origin, for which, however, some satisfactory substitutes are being made with specially treated gums of domestic production.

Copal.—Though latest arrivals of Congo gum at New York have been rather small, the movement of these gums from the country of their origin is going forward steadily, with much larger shipments being arranged for as cargo space permits. Varnish gum makers continue to buy as much as they are permitted to take up under the sixty days' inventory limitation and increasing interest is being manifested by government procurement agencies.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With domestic production again waning and with no likelihood of importations from admissible stocks in Argentina for more than a month, the market is fast becoming bare of offerings.

Glues.—In unabatedly keen demand but with the current supply of both hide and bone grades woefully below the present urgent requirements, inasmuch as the producers are restricted in their operations by scarcity of raw materials and increasing difficulties in procuring enough labor. Some producers of hide glues continue to allocate their current production among customers in an effort to fill their backlogs of orders.

—O-P-D—

Drying Oils Reported From New Seeds

A new drying oil with an iodine number around 177 is obtainable from the fruit of *Garcia nutans*, according to experimental work by the United States Department of Agriculture and the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Data on this new oil have been compiled by H. A. Gardner and M. W. Westgate in circular 662 of the scientific section.

The authors voice the following conclusion:—

It would appear that the seed of *Garcia nutans* should receive immediate consideration by agricultural experts to determine whether plantings, made under the proper climatic conditions, could develop quickly an available source of this oil which appears to be very valuable for the manufacture of protective coatings.

An item of current popular news sets forth the possibilities of obtaining a satisfactory supplementer of linseed oil from the seed of pennycress (probably *Thlapsia arvense*), a common weed in the grain fields of the Northwest. The seed is said to contain about 20 percent of oil. No physical data have been published.

The cresses are cruciferae, seeds of members of this family—rapeseed is a well-known example—which have been tested produce oils running as high as 143 in iodine value.

The Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin on the effect of climate on the yield and oil content of flaxseed and on the iodine number of linseed oil, reporting the work of A. C. Dillman, well-known flaxseed expert in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and T. H. Hopper, of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin is T.B. 844T; it has sixty-nine pages, with illustrations. It may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 15 cents a copy.

—O-P-D—

National Gypsum Company, Chicago, has transferred W. L. Jurden from the production department to the administrative staff as director of postwar planning.

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Zinc Mining Possibilities In Kentucky Investigated

—Continued from page 5

of Kentucky, has urged central Kentucky landowners to prepare for mining operations of potentially rich zinc veins. It has been felt for a good many years by those of us in the mining engineering department at the university that these central Kentucky veins should be further investigated and explored to the end that those which prove to be the better ones should be operated, Prof. Crouse said.

—O-P-D—

Bowles to Be OPA General Manager

—Continued from page 3

Others in the OPA who might come under the influence of the amendment if it is enforced down to the division head level are Don W. Wallace, deputy administrator in charge of price fixing, formerly professor of economics at Harvard, and Williams College; H. B. Hefflebower, chief of the Food Division, formerly dean of the School of Commerce at Washington State College; Clair Wilcox, chief of the Industrial Materials Division, formerly professor of economics at Swarthmore College, and Ben W. Lewis, chief of the Industrial Manufacturing Division, formerly a professor of economics of Oberlin College.

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Paper Shipping Sacks Order Amended

—Continued from page 4

phane, glassine, parchment, or waxed paper, or flat envelope types of containers made on envelope machines (such as lithographic seed envelopes).

The amended order retains the restrictions previously imposed on the sizes of sacks which may be manufactured for packing certain listed commodities. These restrictions are transferred, without change, to Schedule II of the amended order.

A user may not, at anytime, accept delivery of paper shipping sacks which will increase his inventory to more than the larger of the following:

1. A total of one and one-half carloads of all sizes and styles for all commodities.

2. A reasonably anticipated 90-day requirements of any size and style for any particular nonseasonal commodity, or anticipated 120-day requirements for any seasonal commodity.

A leeway of one-half car is permitted in either case where necessary to round out a full car.

These restrictions apply to all paper shipping sacks, whether or not of the sizes and styles or for the commodities specifically mentioned in any schedule of L-279. The effect of this is to impose, for the first time, inventory restrictions on users of paper shipping sacks for packing foods, plaster, seeds or other specified products, which heretofore have been covered by the order.

They do not apply to any sacks which were actually started in process on or before July 14, 1943, plus any additional amount of sacks necessary to round out a full car, provided both amounts were included in the same purchase order.

Any user who maintains an inventory of sacks at more than one location has the option of applying the inventory restrictions either in the inventory of each such location separately or to the collective inventory of all such locations.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Rubber Group Outing August 14

The Chicago Rubber Group will hold its annual Summer outing August 14. The committee, consisting of J. Sheridan of the New Jersey Zinc Company, chairman; Charley Wonder, of Van Cleef Brothers, co-chairman; Cal Yoran, of Wishnick-Tumpeer Company; Dick Huizenga, of Inland Rubber Company; and Bert Stangor, of Chicago Belting Company, have made arrangements for this party to be held at the Nordic Hills Country Club. The usual entertainment and prizes will be supplied. However, this year the party is to be stag.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Consumption in June Down to 192,330 Barrels—Menhaden and Sardine Oils Up Sharply

A firm tone continued to prevail in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases, quotations generally being maintained at the levels ruling in the previous week, though prices for menhaden and sardine oils were advanced rather sharply by refiners. In the absence of any increase in open market offerings new business remained rather quiet. The forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts was hampered in some cases by inadequate transportation facilities for civilian requirements.

A development of some interest was the publication of the monthly cottonseed report from the Census Bureau. This showed a further decrease in the consumption of refined oil, the disappearance during June being about 50,000 barrels less than in the previous month. The report showed that the visible supply of oil at the close of June was 350,000 barrels smaller than a year ago.

Marketing of live hogs continued very heavy but hog prices in Western centers were generally steady at around recent declines. Reports concerning the progress of the new oilseed crops were mainly favorable.

Flaxseed and linseed oil remained at ceiling prices. Further liberal purchases of lard and edible linseed oil for government account were announced.

Two government orders applying to linseed oil, one designed to increase the flow of this commodity among processors, dealers and consumers, and the other fixing priority ratings were issued. Details will be found in another column.

Price Changes

Advanced

Menhaden oil, refined, 1⅝c. per lb.
Sardine oil, refined, 1⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.4	**194.6**	**194.6**	**193.9**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Inquiry active. Consumption in paint and varnish making apparently still expanding. Market firm.

Corn.—No increase in offerings, crude or refined. Market firm. Stock of corn on farms July 1 was 812,692,000 bushels.

Olive.—The July 1 condition of the California olive crop was officially put at 53 percent against 65 percent last year and a ten-year average of 58 percent. Oil offerings here continued light and market quiet.

Peanut.—Quiet in absence of increased offerings. The condition of growing peanuts July 1 was officially put at 60 percent against 75 percent last year and a ten-year average of 74 percent.

Rapeseed.—Still scarce and nominal on spot. Recent importations noted of 586,000 kilos.

Soybean.—Quotations maintained. Offerings scarce. Tone firm. Reported intentions of soybean growers in the principal States July 1 indicate that 11,500,000 acres will be harvested for beans in 1943, or 7 percent more than last year. Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 were 13,952,000 bushels, against 57,610,000 bushels April 1. The disappearance from farm stocks between April 1 and July 1 of 43,650,000 bushels includes seed and beans fed to livestock as well as movement into commercial channels. Of the July 1 farm stocks, 13,000,000 bushels are in the ten principal soybean producing States.

Chicago, July 16.—Trade fairly good in vegetable oils. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c.

Los Angeles, July 14.—Vegetable oils quiet. Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Chinawood nominal at 38½c. per pound, tankcars. Coconut, 8c. per pound, crude, tankcars. Cottonseed, bleachable, 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean, 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, July 16.—Flax receipts very light compared with requirements. Demand excellent. No tenders on July contracts to date and very little chance any will be made. Trade in futures virtually nil.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.03
Monday	3.05	3.05	3.01½
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.01½
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	3.01½
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.01
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.00½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	184,500	145,600	6,000	23,000
Since Sept. 1	19,137,900	10,474,700	2,976,300	979,500

Buenos Aires, July 16.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 315,000 bushels to the United States and 720,000 to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 33,858,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings light. Market quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, July 16.—No trade in spot linseed meal. Inquiry for new crop, but no crusher desires to sell important quantities. Output dropping off and out movement should shrink from now on. Quoted at ceiling prices of $40 per ton, car loads; sacks, $3.50 more.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,840,000	8,320,000
Since Sept. 1	439,220,000	340,492,000

Linseed Oil

Conditions underwent little change in the local market for linseed oil, business remaining quiet at unchanged quotations. Flaxseed continued firm at the ceiling in domestic centers, demand from crushers being greatly in excess of receipts. Supplies of oil available for civilian buyers were reported scarce in all markets. The recent purchase of 4,200,000 pounds of edible oil was announced for government account at from .1420c. to .1510c. per pound. The July 1 government flaxseed report pointed to the record-breaking yield of 53,008,000 bushels, compared with 40,660,000 bushels produced last year.

Minneapolis, July 16.—Nothing new in linseed oil. Shipping instructions good.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,380,000	6,950,000
Since Sept. 1	275,320,000	201,994,000

Los Angeles, July 14.—Brick demand for linseed oil. Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; drum car lots, 14.9c.

Chicago, July 16.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 14.5c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.4c.

Cottonseed Oil

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures continued stagnant, and the only development of interest was the appearance of the monthly government report from the Census Bureau. This showed a further decline in the use of refined oil during June, the consumption being only 192,230 barrels, against 242,418 barrels in the previous month and 197,658 barrels last year. The visible supply decreased 178,200 barrels during June, against a decrease of 181,700 barrels last year. Total visible at close of June this year 770,000 barrels, against 1,124,600 barrels a year ago. Cotton crop news continued generally favorable, though frequent showers caused increased weevil activity. Marketing of hogs remained heavy. The government announced the purchase of 23,573,000 pounds of lard.

Two July contracts were switched

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

to October at 25 points. Prices as follows:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	13.93 nom.
December	....	....	13.95 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—In light supply and firm at ceiling prices.

Atlanta, July 14.—Vegetable oils and meals scarce at ceilings. Too much rain for cotton; weevil increasing. Peanuts and soybeans excellent.

Memphis, July 16.—Practically no change in vegetable oil and meal situation. Cotton crop still progressing favorably in this section.

Fatty Acids

Fatty acids of all descriptions continued to meet with an active inquiry. As in recent preceding weeks, supplies available for prompt or nearby delivery in not a few cases were decidedly light. The prevailing tone was firm.

Chicago, July 16.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—No material change in primary situation. Offerings light. Inquiries noted locally.

Menhaden.—Refined oil advanced about 1⅜c. per pound. Supplies light. Fair inquiry.

Baltimore, July 14.—Rain and high winds caused drop in menhaden catch along Atlantic coast. Crude oil remains at the ceiling, 8.9c. per pound. No further sales.

Sardine.—Local refined oil quotations raised 1⅜c. per pound. Supplies small on spot.

Los Angeles, July 14.—Sardine oil quiet. Reported 15 tankcars sold in San Pedro. Production in South commences October 1; in North, August 1.

—Continued on page 46

Fats, Oils Carryover Allowed by WFA

—Continued from page 5

stricted delivery to them of edible products and soap.

3. Establishes a new class of uses:—the manufacture of enamels and coatings for metal food containers, metal food closures, and food closure liners, permitting up to 100 percent of the base period. The original order included this use under "protective coatings."

4. Places further restrictions on the processing of fats and oils for the owner's account, stipulating that the processor cannot purchase the finished product without charging the raw materials to his own quota.

5. Removes restrictions on deliveries of linseed oil and on the use of fish oils in soaps because separate orders have been issued covering these restrictions (FDO-63 and FDO-60).

6. Removes these fats and oils from the list of restricted uses:—lard, rendered port fat, oleo stearin, oleo stocks, edible tallow, soybean and whale oil. They have heretofore been restricted to special classes of use (schedule A FDO-42) except in the manufacture of margarin or other edible finished products.

7. Changes the date for the filing of manufacturer's reports with the Bureau of the Census from the 20th to the 15th of each month.

8. Changes the method of reporting the use of fats and oils in protective coatings, coated fabrics, and linoleum for exempt uses.

9. Includes "soap converters" in the definition of manufacturers; and excludes from the definition of "finished products" soap sold to a converter. Soap has been more specifically defined, and a new definition of "foots" has been included.

10. In the manufacture of products for export it limits the exempt use of fats and oils to edible products and soap.

—O-P-D—

Tungsten deposits of the Hyder district, southeastern Alaska, have been mapped. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Flaxseed Crop Estimate for July Up

The Department of Agriculture estimate as of July 1 of the 1943 flaxseed crop was 53,008,000 bushels. This compares with a production in 1942 of 40,660,000 bushels and with a 10-year average of 14,226,000 bushels. The large indicated output this season is attributable to a record seeded acreage and relatively good prospects for a better than average yield per acre. The seeded acreage exceeds that of last year by 34 percent. Present prospects point to a loss of seeded acreage of about 7 percent or about 1 point higher than for the 1942 crop, but much lower than the 10-year average loss of 22 percent. Details of the July 1 estimate with respect to the several producing states follow:—

	Acreage 1942	Acreage 1943	Yield per acre (Bushels) 1942	Yield per acre (Bushels) 1943	Production (Bushels) Average 1932-41	Production (Bushels) Indicated 1942	Production (Bushels) Indicated 1943
Illinois	18,000	14,000	13.0	12.0	.....	234,000	168,000
Michigan	8,000	5,000	9.5	8.0	74,000	76,000	40,000
Wisconsin	9,000	12,000	12.0	12.0	73,000	108,000	144,000
Minnesota	1,595,000	1,770,000	10.0	10.0	7,681,000	15,950,000	17,700,000
Iowa	235,000	301,000	12.0	12.5	850,000	2,820,000	3,762,000
Missouri	6,000	19,000	7.5	7.0	21,000	45,000	133,000
North Dakota	1,312,000	1,837,000	7.0	6.5	2,458,000	9,184,000	11,940,000
South Dakota	352,000	605,000	10.0	10.0	834,000	3,520,000	6,050,000
Nebraska	4,000	11,000	10.0	9.5	13,000	40,000	104,000
Kansas	255,000	293,000	7.0	7.5	526,000	1,785,000	2,198,000
Oklahoma	26,000	47,000	6.5	8.0	56,000	169,000	376,000
Texas	18,000	37,000	11.5	7.7	.....	207,000	285,000
Montana	340,000	561,000	7.5	8.0	351,000	2,550,000	4,488,000
Idaho	2,000	3,000	7.0	10.0	38,000	14,000	30,000
Wyoming	.....	3,000	...	4.0	.....	.....	12,000
Arizona	16,000	23,000	23.0	21.0	.....	368,000	483,000
Washington	2,000	2,000	15.0	10.0	40,000	30,000	20,000
Oregon	2,000	5,000	12.5	12.0	31,000	25,000	60,000
California	202,000	295,000	17.5	17.0	1,319,000	3,535,000	5,015,000
United States	4,402,000	5,843,000	9.2	9.1	14,226,000	40,660,000	53,008,000

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Linseed Oil Delivery Restrictions Relaxed

—Continued from page 5

processors and distributors to file a report with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, by July 15, showing the amounts of their quotas under the regulation. Since the intention of the order is to allow 15 days from its effective date, these reports will be received by July 25.

Crushers and processors are required to report within a reasonable time the names and addresses of all wholesale distributors to whom they delivered linseed oil in 1940 and 1941, as well as the quantity delivered; and the names and addresses of wholesale distributors to whom deliveries were made in 1942 and during the first six months of 1943.

The new regulation defines the linseed oil content of paint reducing oil, manufactured under the WPB order M-332, as linseed oil for the purpose of determining delivery quotas. The order supersedes paragraph "C" of FDO-42, and is effective July 10, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Crushings Up

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Receipts	4,467,382	3,931,878
Crushed	4,436,374	3,944,463
On hand June 30	103,039	117,944

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Produced	1,380,491,000	1,228,340,000
Shipped	1,377,050,000	1,230,305,000
On hand June 30	41,523,000	49,901,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1943	Pounds 1942
Produced	1,261,414,000	1,121,589,000
Shipped		
On hand June 30	239,462,000	360,505,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Produced	1,965,912	1,720,527
Shipped	2,126,383	1,635,519
On hand June 30	29,629	249,452

Hulls

	Tons 1943	Tons 1942
Produced	1,079,277	976,015
Shipped	1,097,080	1,635,835
On hand June 30	17,315	71,619

Linters

	Bales 1943	Bales 1942
Produced	1,335,217	1,161,745
Shipped	1,189,612	1,234,477
On hand June 30	188,900	50,422

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 45

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Quotations maintained at ceiling. Heavy hog slaughter not reflected as yet in increased offerings of grease. Inquiries numerous.

Tallow. — Supplies available for prompt or nearby delivery still limited. Inquiry active. Market firm at ceiling.

Chicago, July 16.—Choice white grease, 8⅞c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c.; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

Animal Oils

Lard.—Local situation unaltered, inquiries continuing numerous and supplies still being light in all instances.

Neatsfoot.—All grades still in light supply on spot, and market quiet so far as new business was concerned.

Chicago, July 16.—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound, tankcar.

Waxes

Many were the hands eagerly held out for some part of the 1,335 bags of carnauba wax reported arrived on this market during the past week. The consuming trade was hungry for goods; it had been on a small and low potency diet for a long time past. The goods disappeared from dock to consumer with a swiftness that must have set some kind of a record. No beeswax was reported coming on the market, nor was there any ouricury or candedilla wax said to have arrived. Meanwhile, demand went on apace and the position of dealers was as vexed as ever.

—O-P-D—

U.S.I. Holders Approve Merger With Subsidiary

Stockholders of U .S. Industrial Alcohol at their annual meeting last week approved merger of the company with its operating subsidiary, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., effective as of June 16. The consolidated concern is designated U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

Fats, Oils Production and Consumption

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption and stocks of animal and vegetable fats and oils for May, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, with comparative April, 1943, figures, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Factory operations: Production Pounds May	Production Pounds April	Consumption Pounds May	Consumption Pounds April	Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds May	Factory and warehouse stocks Pounds April
Babassu, crude	[2]	.....	339,000	591,000	8,120,000	9,857,000
refined	[2]	.....	297,000	50,000	132,000	175,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	6,663,000	7,200,000	2,117,000	2,249,000	20,111,000	16,779,000
No. 3, crude	1,861,000	2,097,000	1,804,000	1,753,000	6,123,000	5,513,000
dehydrated	646,000	640,000	759,000	921,000	8,117,000	7,601,000
sulphonated	.....	.....	261,000	258,000	827,000	922,000
Chinawood or tung	639,000	1,123,000	1,148,000	1,105,000	28,672,000	29,909,000
Coconut, crude	14,671,000	14,951,000	9,691,000	7,308,000	188,423,000	174,833,000
Refined	3,481,000	3,454,000	5,019,000	3,690,000	4,447,000	4,149,000
Corn, crude	20,106,000	20,908,000	19,647,000	22,128,000	15,893,000	16,737,000
Refined	18,215,000	20,521,000	10,321,000	8,587,000	15,843,000	15,995,000
Cottonseed, crude	47,231,000	68,247,000	70,369,000	97,827,000	65,880,000	89,472,000
Refined	65,677,000	89,836,000	93,763,000	112,241,000	266,557,000	299,847,000
Linseed	50,691,000	62,298,000	44,256,000	44,375,000	228,796,000	263,561,000
Olive, edible	.....	507,000	143,000	149,000	5,856,000	5,079,000
Inedible	[2]	.....	[2]	73,000	327,000	435,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	424,000	485,000	8,290,000	8,910,000
Oiticica	.....	.....	310,000	256,000	6,739,000	7,149,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043,000	1,043,000
Refined	.....	.....	185,000	32,000	385,000	416,000
Palm, crude	.....	.....	3,258,000	3,325,000	84,882,000	87,081,000
Refined	[3]	[3]	132,000	148,000	227,000	266,000
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	6,660,000	10,907,000	7,354,000	11,127,000	16,919,000	18,134,000
Refined	6,884,000	10,323,000	5,938,000	4,877,000	30,711,000	30,634,000
Sesame	.....	.....	89,000	32,000	1,592,000	1,577,000
Soybean, crude	122,746,000	131,833,000	110,823,000	116,466,000	129,161,000	126,332,000
Refined	100,182,000	105,341,000	80,903,000	89,614,000	96,092,000	84,221,000
All other	1,666,000	227,000	1,230,000	948,000	40,265,000	40,407,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fat)	192,799,000	143,530,000	5,095,000	5,015,000	160,727,000	157,965,000
Neatsfoot oil	306,000	502,000	642,000	647,000	2,016,000	2,176,000
Tallow, edible	15,081,000	12,981,000	6,654,000	8,231,000	16,668,000	11,706,000
Inedible	68,354,000	66,435,000	88,277,000	97,167,000	121,779,000	136,001,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	192,000	523,000	1,007,000	1,035,000	9,155,000	9,114,000
Cod oil	46,000	25,000	727,000	804,000	3,596,000	3,525,000
Marine mammal oils	40,000	11,000	2,533,000	1,656,000	62,802,000	66,379,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	1,996,000	[5]407,000	17,431,000	11,573,000	99,497,000	114,542,000
Other liver oil	363,000	203,000	267,000	258,000	2,098,000	1,991,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	46,546,000	44,808,000	59,556,000	58,165,000	78,292,000	77,542,000
Wool grease	1,261,000	1,223,000	1,692,000	1,692,000	3,478,000	3,644,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	13,555,000	14,727,000	16,151,000	16,310,000	6,065,000	5,907,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,688,000	1,464,000	1,919,000	1,722,000	584,000	474,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,444,000	3,057,000	752,000	403,000	[6]390,000	5,473,000
Grease and lard oil	8,453,00	7,155,000	4,923,000	4,476,000	8,446,000	7,533,000
Oleo oil	7,576,000	6,645,000	1,168,000	1,681,000	6,704,000	4,654,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,538,000	7,658,000	5,149,000	5,669,000	[6]10,655,000	[6]9,571,000
Stearic acid	4,902,000	5,391,000	2,779,000	2,824,000	[7]9,043,000	[7]9,373,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	202,000	54,000	148,000	96,000	839,000	488,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,630,000	3,138,000	2,160,000	3,537,000	3,726,000	3,697,000
Inedible	5,331,000	4,650,000	1,992,000	1,457,000	2,488,000	3,206,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	8,798,000	9,699,000	8,657,000	9,727,000	14,651,000	14,152,000
Tallow oil	1,381,000	1,022,000	969,000	948,000	3,326,000	3,297,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	14,142,000	14,406,000	13,070,000	13,255,000	28,489,000	27,572,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	13,815,000	17,205,000	15,615,000	18,195,000	48,332,000	51,205,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	11,872,000	12,564,000	11,360,000	12,920,000	11,433,000	10,370,000
High gravity and yellow distilled	7,802,000	7,766,000	4,832,000	4,550,000	23,814,000	24,112,000
Chemically pure	3,060,000	4,572,000	1,744,000	1,978,000	25,528,000	24,852,000
Hydrogenated oils—						
Edible	110,988,000	120,614,000	99,455,000	108,521,000	31,930,000	27,755,000
Inedible	15,512,000	13,628,000	14,360,000	12,539,000	6,131,000	5,733,000
Shortening	122,508,000	134,111,000	258,000	339,000	51,920,000	44,603,000
Winterized vegetable oils	25,718,000	28,169,000	8,089,000	6,284,000	40,613,000	43,375,000

Raw Materials Used

Raw materials used to produce vegetable oils were:—

	Consumed May	Consumed April	Stocks May	Stocks April
Castor beans	9,264	10,111	12,265	12,291
Copra	11,432	12,504	6,668	12,016
Corn germs	29,293	29,766	186	163
Cottonseed	146,820	212,581	176,617	298,378
Flaxseed	75,262	91,387	83,809	100,342
Soybeans	409,047	446,765	618,211	786,914
Tung nuts	1,947	3,522	[8]	2,410
Other	2,098	671	6,554	974

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 69,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 1,773,000 pounds of menhaden for May, and corresponding figures for April are 140,000 and 124,000 pounds.
[6] Includes 4,299,000 and 3,516,000 pounds in hands of producers for May and April respectively.
[7] Includes 1,469,000 and 1,403,000 pounds in hands of producers for May and April respectively.
[8] Included in "Other" raw materials.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Tight Corn Situation Continues to Hold Attention of Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals Factors

The tight corn situation again captured the spotlight last week in the market for dyestuffs, leather, and textile chemicals. While enough corn was on the way to refineries, through requisitioning of elevator stocks and drawing on Commodity Credit Corporation reserves, to assure continued operation until the end of this month, refiners warned that action must be forthcoming now to assure continued operation of their plants, whether this action takes the form of a higher ceiling price on corn or a farmer subsidy.

The visible supply of corn decreased 915,000 bushels in the week ended July 10, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. The domestic corn grind for June totaled 8,735,981 bushels, the lowest since December, 1941. The June grind, announced by the Corn Industries Research Foundation on behalf of eleven refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other producers of corn, compares with a grind of 10,106,906 bushels in the previous month and 9,767,762 bushels in June, 1942. For the first six months of this year the corn grind totaled 60,587,829 bushels against 61,833,677 bushels for the same period of 1942.

The use of corn in the manufacture of distilled spirits and high wines has been prohibited by the War Production Board through directives issued to all producers of these products. WPB took this action to conserve stocks of corn for essential purposes such as the manufacture of starch and starch products. The actual saving of corn effected by the restriction, however, is believed to be small, because the liquor producers have already shifted largely to wheat.

WPB has curtailed the rate of processing of cattle hides by tanners to avoid possible close downs in the tanning industry resulting from the sharp decline in the supply of hides. Tanners have been directed to reduce their operations in the third quarter of this year to a rate 30 percent under the monthly average rate in 1942. Also, processing of calf skins and kip skins has been cut to a rate 10 percent under the monthly average in 1942.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
277.1	277.1	262.8	259.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Acrylonitrile.—Position very tight. Price schedules show no alterations.

Alumina Chloride.—Demand and supply conditions show no change. Quotations unaltered. A sizable shipment of bauxite has just been received.

Ammonia Bichromate.—Needs in considerable volume. Supply conditions very tight. Prices same.

Potash Bichromate.—Volume of demand holds market in tight position.

Potash Prussiate.—Demand at recent levels. Prices confirmed.

Soda Bichromate. — Market very tight in common with other bichromates.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate. —Consumers' takings at recent levels. Tone steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Supplies continue very tight with material available for food coloring only. Prices unaltered.

Cochineal.—Demand fair to good. No change noted in prices.

Fustic.—Demand steady. No movements pricewise.

Hypernic.—Takings at rather good level. Quotations show no change.

Logwood.—Market devoid of new features. Price schedules confirmed.

Madder, Dutch. — Conditions unaltered regarding demand and prices.

Turmeric.—Good demand and replacement difficulties hold market in tight position.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Market position tight. No change in price schedules.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies very short. Prices unchanged. Hens and pullets on farms laid 5,356,000,000 eggs in June. This was 13 percent more than in June last year and 41 percent above the 1932-41 average. June egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country except the West, where it was the largest since 1931. The aggregate production in the first half of this year was the largest of record for the period and was 14 percent above a year ago and 44 percent above the ten-year average.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Supply situation continues tight. No movements pricewise.

Egg Yolk.—Situation continues very tight. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Officials of corn refining companies concur in a government statement that enough corn is on the way to them to assure their continued operation until the end of July. This corn, an estimated 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, has been obtained through requisitioning of elevator stocks and through drawing on Commodity Credit Corporation reserves. Sales at the refineries are at the basic ceiling price of $1.07 per bushel, Chicago. Refiners warn that action must be forthcoming now to assure continued operation of their plants after the end of this month, whether this action takes the form of a higher ceiling price on corn or a farmer subsidy. These refiners state that it will take at least two weeks for it to bear fruit in the form of transferring corn to their plants. It takes that time, they say, to bring the corn from farms to elevators to the primary markets and then to them.

Starch, Potato.—Supplies very tight. A big crop of potatoes is expected this year. The area of 3,363,100 acres for harvest is 24 percent over 1942 and 7 percent more than the 1932-41 average. All sections of the country report larger acreages than last year. Potato production in the United States is placed at 434,942,000 bushels, which is 17 percent more than the 1942 harvest and 20 percent more than the ten-year average.

Starch, Sweetpotato.—Market devoid of offerings. As a result of greatly expanded acreage and better than average growing conditions to July 1, production of sweetpotatoes this year is indicated at 82,987,000 bushels.

Zein.—Supplies estimated to be approximately adequate to meet current needs. Quotations unaltered.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—No new developments. OPA base prices rule. Material under WPB allocation control.

Divi-Divi.—WPB allocations rule. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark.—Market position shows no change. No alterations pricewise.

Myrobalans.—Sizable imports have just been received. WPB allocations govern transactions. Prices show no change.

Oakbark Extract.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations confirmed.

Quebracho Extract.—Demand heavy. Supply situation a bit easier. Shipments in goodly quantity have just been received. Quotations same.

Spruce Extract. — Supplies light. Demand good. Prices steady.

—O-P-D—

Zinc Dust Sales Of Small Lots Allowed

The sale of small amounts of zinc dust without an allocation order, by dealers as well as producers, has been authorized by the War Production Board so that any producer or dealer may ship and deliver zinc dust to any other person without an allocation certificate provided the person receiving the shipment certifies in writing to the producer or dealer at time of delivery that he has met three specified requirements under the provisions of general preference order M-11-1, effective July 12. The small order exceptions are:—

Any producer or dealer may ship and deliver zinc dust to any other person without an allocation certificate for the zinc dust, provided that such other person shall certify to the producer or dealer in writing at the time of delivery;

(i) That the total amount of zinc dust delivered to such other person from all sources (inclusive of the amount then being delivered) has not exceeded 75 pounds in the month in which delivery is being made;

(ii) That no allocation certificate for zinc dust for that month has been issued to him by the War Production Board; and

(iii) The end use to which the zinc dust is to be put.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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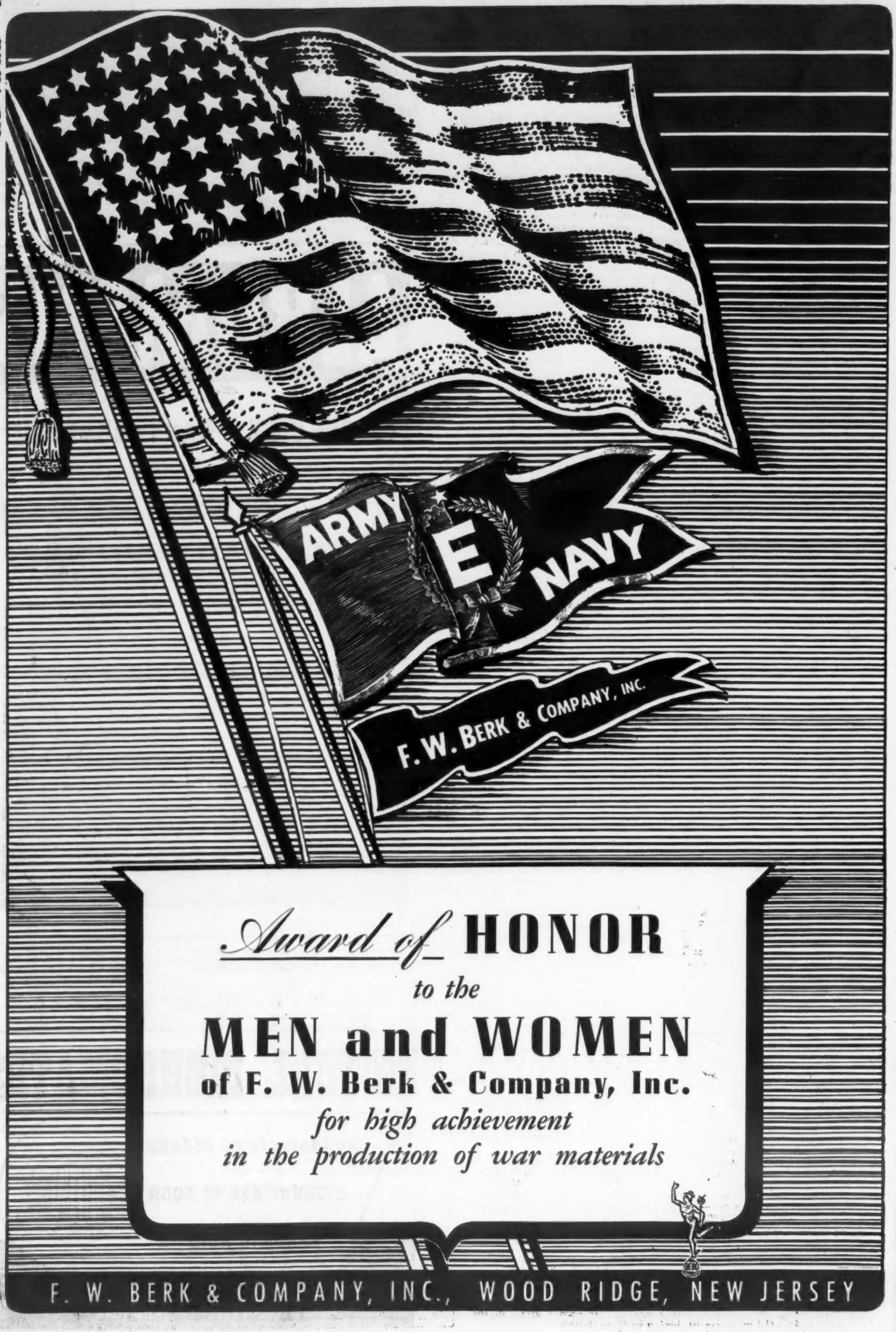

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Government Imports Charcoal at 90c. as OPA Ceils Methanol Byproduct at 33c., Rejecting 35c.—Glycine Off

Amazing quantities of drugs and fine chemicals continue to pour from production plants into "receiving stations" from whence they are distributed under a program intended best to further the war-born requirements of the nation. The result of cooperation between producers and consumers is highly coordinated and assures the prompt receipt of drugs and fine chemicals by the Army, Navy, and the manufacturing-consuming industries whose sole raison d'etre now is to promptly meet, in totality, the war program requirements.

Natural methanol makers—those chaps of the hardwood forest hinterland so long overlooked—got a break last week when the Office of Price Administration "gave out" after weeks and weeks of indecision as to whether the price for hardwood charcoal should be 31c or 33c. per bushel instead of the modest 35c. which the methanol makers had requested for their byproduct charcoal. They got 33c. The modest 35c. was rejected even though alleged purchases by government agencies had been made at about 90c. per bushel in Cuba and Canada in order to meet the shortage crisis in charcoal. It is unlikely that this charcoal price matter is finished business.

Lower quotations were noted on glycine, known as glycocoll, and also aminoacetic acid, USP. Vitamin A fishliver oil of 100,000 potency was higher on the week and the need for more livers was growing rapidly. Production of menthol from American peppermint oil is unlikely if the oil price ceilings become those now proposed by OPA and menthol price limits remain where they are. But, of course, some government officials hold there is no shortage of menthol.

Butyl alcohol and acetate prices remain without change but it was intimated that OPA is to survey the production situation in general with a view ultimately to reestablish official price ceilings. At present sales are on an open price basis which is tied to the price of raw materials.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fishliver oil, 100,000 potency, 1c. per milli, units.

Reduced

Glycine, 45c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Considering the national and international drain on production, the manufacturers of this vitamin seem to be doing a hall-mark job in seeing to it that the goods are available when called for.

Acid, Citric.—Any reasonably broad substitute for this material would be a gold mine for its maker. Never a day goes by without the need for a satisfactory acidifier being stressed. It would appear, from inquiries received, that the food and related industries stand in dire need at this time.

Acid, Tartaric.—Time passes and the larger production of tartaric acid, so urgently needed, remains a prospect and not an achievement. It seems to be only a matter of getting existing raw material, now located where it merely clutters storage facilities, to the place where it could be fed into the tartaric acid production units.

Alcohol.—The recent interpretation of OPA regulation No. 28 applies only to sales of ethyl alcohol by manufacturers, not to sales by distributors who, according to the interpretation, are covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation. From statements made by Rubber Tzar Jeffers, plans apparently call for a continuation, after the war, of at least some of the new production of alcohol which has been forced by the never satisfied appetite for alcohol exhibited by the synthetic rubber industry. The post-war problems of the regular industrial alcohol makers may be many and difficult.

Caffeine.—The quota of cocoa beans for processing by any person shall be for the three-month period commencing July 1, 1943, and for each subsequent three-month period until otherwise ordered, 70 percent of the total amount of cocoa beans processed by such person in the corresponding three-month period of 1941. Prior to amending of FDO 25-1, the cocoa bean quota was 60 percent.

Butyl Alcohol. — Understood that OPA is soon to review the price situation with the possibilities of new price ceilings being established in conformity with what is being paid for corn or molasses. Two weeks ago butyl alcohol was placed on an open price basis, ceilings being temporarily removed because of the shortage of corn and uncertainty as to what would be done about corn prices. The prices remain unchanged at 14¼c. per pound in tanks for fermentation material made in Illinois and Indiana, 19c. for fermentation produced at other points, and 10¾c. for the synthetic material.

Calcium Acetate.—Natural methanol makers get a higher price for their byproduct hardwood charcoal, but their calcium acetate, also a byproduct, is held at $3 per 100 pounds.

Castor Oil.—Total imports since January 1 now total 155,485,450 pounds of beans; the latest arrival was 5,808,600 pounds. Oil strong, active.

Chicago, July 14.—Buying of castor oil is good. Buyers show wide interest. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 15¼c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14½c.; dms, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 15½c.

Codeine.—No one has yet heard of a shortage being actual or prospective. A flow of raw material is being maintained and the stockpile has been sufficient thus far. More raw material came in last week.

Corn Syrup.—Reported that closed plants have been able to resume production, but not on the capacity scale so urgently needed.

Fishliver Oil. — Demand reported gaining steadily and market undertones were very firm at all points.

Los Angeles, July 14.—Steadily mounting demand has been the occasion for a very firm market situation in vitamin oils, with prices tending to mount. Oils for feeding use are right at ceiling. In the higher potencies, it is reported that for instance, buyers are paying 19c. for 100,000 unit A. There is a need for more livers.

Glycerin. — Good progress alleged being made with erection of a new plant in Cuba. Meanwhile, domestic production requires every possible pound of raw material. A sign of how urgent is the need is found in the allocation of several million pounds of crude soybean oil for glycerin manufacture during this and next month.

Chicago, July 14.—Pressure continues against glycerin supplies, while buyers continue to evince considerable interest. Inquiry is active and orders fairly good. Ruling prices for both chemically pure

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Technical
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ROWAG
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MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS
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and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Glycine.—Market reduced to $1.25 per pound in 1,000-pound lots or more; $1.50 in 100-pound lots; and $1.55 for 25-pound quantities.

Iodine and Iodides. — This item might be called the "forgotten man" —so little is heard of it. But the sellers of crude and the makers of iodine derivatives are meeting requirements on an excellent basis.

Menthol.—The natural article obtained from Japan or China is a thing of the past so far as most local merchants are concerned. And it is extremely difficult for any consumer to get even a small part of the unexceptional production of synthetic material. Manufacture from American peppermint oil would seem to be on the way out but 'tis said that much higher prices than the present nominal $14.50 per pound would have to be approved by OPA before much production would be ventured. And OPA is still fussing over oil price ceilings.

Mercurials. — Production kept to current requirements but there is no surplus. Supplies of raw material available at the mines on the Pacific Coast are none too plentiful but should increase soon.

Methanol.—There is a substantial natural methanol industry in this country, which, because of OPA's ruinously low price ceiling on hardwood charcoal has not operated at capacity. When OPA raised the ceiling to 33c. per bushel last week, it was still 2c. per bushel below what the industry should receive if it is to operate at 80 percent to 90 percent of capacity. Some months back, the hardwood distillation industry went to OPA and asked for a 35c. price. After three months delay, during which time plant after plant was forced to close, OPA gave it a 31c. per bushel ceiling. Meanwhile, essential industry was being starved for hardwood charcoal and to get badly needed charcoal, 90c. to $1 per bushel was alleged to have been paid in Cuba while very high prices were paid Canadian producers at the very time when grave consideration was being given American hardwood distillers' claim that they could resume near capacity production if given a modest 35c. per bushel. Incidently, according to the last available records, to produce 5,294,020 gallons of crude methanol in 1940, 543,817 cords of hardwood were carbonized.

Milk Powder.—Food Distribution Administration on July 9 and 10 bought total of 1,075,840 pounds of powdered skimmed milk, consisting of 956,190 pounds spray process, and 119,650 pounds roller process.

Pectin.—Food Distribution Administration on July 2 bought 158,700 pounds of dry citrous and/or apple pectin at $1.27½c. per pound.

Opium.—Importations during past week totaled 272 cases. Replacement program plans for full narcotic requirement arising from the war.

Quicksilver.—Market very steady. Spot lacking in exceptional activity but consumption is maintained at a high rate and needs of producers of derived products appear to be met with reasonable promptness.

San Francisco, July 14.—Quicksilver remained steady, with withdrawals against contract continuing apace. Most buying interest centers in futures, which position is lower than for scattered spot lots and nearby shipments. Producers continue to complain about the labor troubles confronting them. Quoted at $189 to $191 per flask, depending upon position and quantity.

Quinine.—Although it is a military secret as vital as any, it would be highly interesting to know to what extent the fight against malaria in the armed forces is being made with quinine. The chapter to be written about medication of fighting men after the fighting is over will be vastly informative as to the relative remedial powers of quinine and the so-called substitutes therefore. The claim that the substitutes, properly handled, give the troops immunity to malaria is even now being made—something like the immunity conferred by smallpox and typhus innoculation.

Gets Research Post

Dr. Erwin E. Nelson has been appointed director of research for Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U. S. A.) experimental research laboratories at Tuckahoe, N. Y. For the past six years Dr. Nelson has been professor and head of the department of pharmacology, Tulane University School of Medicine. He was formerly chief of the Division of Pharmacology, Food and Drug Administration, and for many years served as consultant to the Food and Drug Administration.

Silver Bullion.—The entire stockpile of silver owned by the Federal government was made available for war purposes when the President, on July 12, signed a bill authorizing the Treasury Department to make most of it available at 71.11c. per ounce. Of course, that is a lot higher than the 50c. per ounce bill which was filibustered to death in the closing days of the last Congress. Free stocks of silver total 1,252,659,006.5 ounces, according to the Treasury. Of this quantity, 699,819,332.8 ounces are on loan to the Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Oil Refiners Directive Powers Held by Cumming

OPD Washington Bureau

Authority to issue operating directives to petroleum refiners has been delegated by Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies to E. D. Cumming, Director of Refining of the Petroleum Administration for War, Mr. Davies has announced.

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U.S. Drugs Supply Latin American Trade

OPD Washington Bureau

Considerable progress has been made on an inter-American program to supplant axis drugstore products, now and after the war, with products manufactured in this hemisphere.

In Bolivia this program is practically consummated. Before the end of 1943, it is predicted that sufficient supplies of essential pharmaceuticals from this hemisphere will be available in Bolivia and a distribution system set up to enable medicine purveyors to get permanently away from dependence on axis products, and from axis traditions in filling prescriptions. Similar programs are going forward in Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and other countries in their turn.

United States agencies cooperating in this program include the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Board of Economic Warfare, and others.

Factors which have led to the entrenchment of axis products and axis methods in drug stores in many parts of the other Americas include:—

1. Customary use of terminology and methods derived from Europe.

2. The fact that many physicians and pharmacists in the other Americas have been educated in axis countries, or have studied books originating in them. The German pharmacopeia, for example, has been recognized somewhat as a standard in some of the countries.

The process of supplanting axis pharmaceuticals was aided by issuance of the blacklist of axis-connected organizations, firms with which United States individuals and companies were forbidden to deal. And because of the war many axis products have been unavailable. Therefore, drug stores in the other Americas have been looking to the United States and other sources to fill their needs.

Replacements Identified

But to replace axis imports is not always easy: such pharmaceuticals total approximately 50,000 items. One firm may handle from one hundred to several thousand items. Before certain items can be marketed in the other Americas, their trademarks must be registered in each of the countries in which they are to be sold. Each item must be approved by public health authorities in each of the countries.

An additional problem is proper identification of pharmaceuticals. For years many druggists in the other Americas have known items by names in Spanish or other languages which refer to products originating in axis countries. If, for example, they wanted aspirin, saccharin, a proprietary bromide or caffeine derivative, they might be in the habit of handling these products under names different from those commonly used in the United States. They might not know how to ask for the products they wanted in the United States.

To correct this situation, a partial list has been prepared showing United States equivalents and alternatives for axis medicinal products. The list was prepared for the United States Department of Commerce by G. R. Tompkins of the department's drugs and pharmaceuticals unit. In one column appears the name under which the druggist in the other Americas has known an axis product. In the next column appears the equivalent product obtainable in the United States. In a third column there is a number which identifies the firm or firms in the United States which have the product.

United States government representatives abroad have cooperated with distributors by informing them how to secure the pharmaceuticals they need. The distributors have been given access to the Department of Commerce list. They have been asked to suggest other products which should be included.

Air Carriers Used

Every effort is being made by the United States to supply the other Americas with sufficient drugstore products. Airplane transportation is being used for speed. It proves practical because of the small weight and volume of many medicines. On goods which are in short supply, the other Americas are supplied on the same proportional basis as distributors in the United States.

The program is being aided by physicians and pharmacists from the other Americas coming to the United States to study. Another factor is the large number of United States medical men who have gone to the other Americas to work on the inter-American health and sanitation program.

United States pharmaceutical firms are cooperating by increasing their staffs of men whose job it is to inform physicians and druggists in the other Americas about use of their products. Descriptive lists, including therapeutic uses of preparations. are being more widely distributed to physicians by these firms. Catalogs in Spanish are made available to druggists by several.

The aim is to continue after the war a larger sale in the other Americas of pharmaceutical products manufactured in this hemisphere. One problem will be keeping sufficient stocks on hand for distribution in the several countries. Another will be credit, which German firms, backed by a favorable banking system, customarily have extended for three, four, or six months. Local manufacturers and wholesalers in some countries extend almost unlimited credit and in some instances furnish supplies on consignment, with the understanding that they are not to be paid for until sold.

—O-P-D—

Basic Magnesium Approaching Capacity

OPD Washington Bureau

The Las Vegas, Nev., unit of the government's huge $130,000,000 Basic Magnesium, Inc., plant has been in operation for several months and its output of magnesium is expected to reach its rated capacity—larger than that of any other producing company in the country—within the next few months, according to information here.

—O-P-D—

Mica Deposits Mapped

Mica deposits at the Beauregard-mine, in Alstead, Cheshire county, N. H., the Ridgeway mica mine, Henry County, Va.; the James mica mine, Yancey County, N. C.; the Fletcher mica mine, Groton, Grafton county, N. H.; the Hoyt Hill mica mine, Orange, Grafton county, N. H.; the Anderson-Bailey deposits, East Hampton township, Conn.; have been mapped. Copies of the maps may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington.

—O-P-D—

Traffic Paint Tests Standardized by A.S.T.M.

—Continued from page 5

intended to determine color changes produced by sunlight on paint material; the third test is a laboratory procedure to determine drying time, and an actual small tire is used in the laboratory operating under prescribed procedures.

The new test for evaluating the degree of blistering of organic coatings on metal when subjected to immersion or other tests involving exposure to moisture or liquids includes photographic reference standards which are representative of different sizes of blisters that may develop on paint systems on iron, steel, or other metal surfaces. They are to be used for comparative purposes and are not intended to have a direct relationship to a decision regarding what constitutes failure of the paint system. This shall be agreed upon by the purchaser and seller. This is another in the series of methods being developed in the program of accelerated tests.

The five new methods of chemical analysis of extender pigments were developed in a subcommittee dealing with analytical methods. They cover the following materials:—Mica pigment, diatomaceous silica pigment, barium sulphate pigments, aluminum silicate pigment, and magnesium silicate pigment.

The committee announced it was continuing a number of its research investigations, including exposure tests covering an investigation of several methods of surface preparation of steel for painting. Further tests are planned to determine the effect of chemical pretreatment on steel which has been previously painted and then exposed to the atmosphere until rusting occurs.

—O-P-D—

Hercules Powder Company, Hercules, Calif., has been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

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PUROCAINE CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
38th Ave. and 10th St., Long Island City, N.Y.

Sulphite Alcohol Process Described

—Continued from page 3

all, of the barley malt ordinarily required for converting starch to fermentable sugars. This natural diastase in wheat is ordinarily destroyed by the cooking process which precedes the conversion step and is therefore not available in present distillery operations. The protein, which is normally carried through the fermentation and distillation processes, is taken off as a high-grade by-product, containing 85 percent of protein.

It is only necessary, he said, to agitate the grain with a five-hundredths of 1 percent solution of sodium sulphite for a short period of time. The sodium sulphite is added to a mash of granular wheat flour and water which is then cooked. The mixture is agitated, water is added, and the mixture is allowed to settle. Almost-pure protein rises to the top and starch settles to the bottom, leaving diastase liquor in the middle. After the protein and liquor are removed, the sedimented starch is cooked. The diastase liquor, which is the converting agent, or enzyme, is added to change the starch into sugar, and this is then fermented and distilled, thus eliminating use of malt, an expensive ingredient.

Several Advantages Offered

The use of high-priced barley malt to convert the starch is eliminated. In addition to this saving in cost, barley malt is replaced in the mash by wheat, which yields more alcohol per bushel. If it is not desired to increase the production of alcohol, the same amount of alcohol may be produced with less grain.

Mr. Tucker said that for present purposes and for the future as well, the recovery of the protein far outweighs these other advantages. Protein of the grade obtained offers possibilities for food and feed as well as many industrial uses. In present distillery operations only spent grains in the form of cattle feed of low protein content are recovered by costly and troublesome processes. According to estimated, he added, wheat will shortly be used in alcohol production at a rate of about 120,000,000 bushels a year. From this amount of wheat the sulphite process should yield 1,000,000,000 pounds of dehydrated protein or the equivalent of 25 pounds of meat for each person in the United States.

Philip H. Groggins, chief of the Chemical Division of the War Food Administration, said that the importance of the discovery of Dr. Balls and Mr. Tucker could not be overemphasized. He expressed the belief that the process has unlimited possibilities that may mean profound changes, not only in the production of alcohol, but also in the development of a permanent industry based on agricultural raw material.

The full possibilities of industrial uses of the proteins, which he stated transcends the value of feed, are now being investigated by the Agricultural Research Administration.

TRADE **EDCAN** MARK

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The Standard of American Quality

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18-20 Pine Street
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Drug Makers to Get Cane, Beet Sugar Quota

—Continued from page 3

pharmaceutical manufacturers applies also to producers of bread and bread-type products. All other industrial user replacements are limited to 25 percent of the amount used during the base period.

An industrial user who receives an allotment of sugar under these temporary provisions and in addition uses any corn sugar or corn syrup during July and August must reduce his use of the replacement sugar during that period by the amount of corn sweeteners used.

—O-P-D—

Steel Drum Packing Ban Eased for 16 Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

cleaning compound, organic colors, dyestuffs (dry), lime sulphur (dry), metal degreasing alkalies, moulding powder, sodium arsenate, sodium hydrosulphite, and zinc hydrosulphite.

The amended order also provides the following changes:

1. Use of new or used steel drums for packing corn syrup, molasses or fruit juices is prohibited for the first time. Substitute packages are available for packing these products.

2. Products which formerly were listed in the order separately under lists A and B, are consolidated into one list, Schedule A.

Heretofore, products listed on list B could be packed only in new drums which were in a packer's inventory on or before September 14, 1942, and in used drums which were in his inventory on or before November 7, 1942. This meant that new or used drums purchased after these respective dates could not be used to pack products on list B.

Under the amendment, most of the products formerly on list B can be packed in used drums without regard to date on which they were purchased.

—O-P-D—

OEW Formed To Replace BEW

—Continued from page 3

4. Until such time as the Congress provides other means of financing the Office of Economic Warfare the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to turn over to the Office of Economic Warfare all funds necessary to carry on its operations.

5. The director of the Office of War Mobilization is given the responsibility of unifying and coordinating the policies and programs of the agencies engaged in foreign economic matters in conformity with foreign policy of the United States as determined by the State Department.

—O-P-D—

A.S.T.M. Plastics Group Accepts New Specifications

A specification for vinyl chloride-acetate molding compounds, a specification for vinylidene chloride molding compounds, a test for the sheer strength of plastics, and method for measuring the relative mobility of thermosetting molding powder were accepted by committee D-20 on plastics at the recent meeting of the American Society for Tenting Materials. The committee also accepted the annual report of the parent organization and heard the presentation of three papers.

The technical papers concerned the deformation under load of rigid plastics, discussed by Robert Burns, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.; the impact testing of plastics—energy considerations, by David Telfair and Howard K. Nason, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and the relation between repeated blow impact tests and fatigue tests, by William N. Findley, of the University of Illinois, and Otto E. Hintz, of the Radio Corporation of America.

Silver Stocks Release Bill Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

The Green bill (S. 35) to release stocks of government-owned silver to industry for war use and for civilian production at a price of not less than 71.11c. an ounce was signed by the President July 12. Allotments of the silver will be made by the War Production Board, with the amount to be allotted limited to the surplus not needed for redemption of outstanding silver certificates. The Treasury Department reported that its stocks of free silver was 1,252,659,026 ounces, with 699,819,332 ounces of this on loan to the Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Tilyou Quits OPA

George C. Tilyou, Brooklyn administrator for the Office of Price Administration since the office was set up February 13, 1942, submitted his resignation July 9, 1943, to Frank C. Russel, director of the New York district office.

—O-P-D—

Johns-Manville Products Company, Lompoc, Calif., has been named for the Army-Navy 'E' production award.

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Ethyl Alcohol Ceiling Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration said July 13 in an interpretation of Maximum Price Regulation 28, ethyl alcohol (excluding West coast ethyl alcohol), that the regulation applies only to sales of ethyl alcohol by manufacturers. Sales by distributors are covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation, it was stated.

Olive Oil Differentials Allowed on Bulk Sales

OPD Washington Bureau

Differentials on maximum prices for domestic and imported olive oils sold in bulk have been set by the Office of Price Administration in amendment 38 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53.

The effect of the amendment is to leave only olive oil packed in containers holding one gallon or less under the freeze provisions of RPS No. 53 or the General Maximum Price Regulation, and to place all other olive oil that sold in bulk under the specific dollars and cents ceilings fixed by a previous amendment No. 23, to RPS No. 53. New maximum prices are computed by using the prices set in amendment 23 for olive oil in returnable drums and adding or subtracting the differential now provided for other types of bulk containers.

Differentials established in Amendment 38 for domestic olive oil follow:—

Tankcars—6½ cents per gallon less than olive oil in returnable drums. Wooden barrels—10 cents per gallon more than olive oil in returnable drums. Drums or other metal containers holding less than 55 gallons and more than 6 gallons—no differential.

Tin or other metal containers holding less than 7 gallons and more than 1 gallon—10 cents per gallon more than olive oil in returnable drums.

Glass containers holding less than 7 gallons and more than 1 gallon—15 cents more than olive oil in returnable drums.

Differentials for imported olive oil follow:—

Drums or other metal containers holding less than 55 gallons and more than 6 gallons—no differential.

Tin or other metal containers holding less than 7 gallons and more than 1 gallon—10 cents per gallon more than such oil in drums.

Glass containers holding less than 7 gallons and more than 1 gallon—15 cents per gallon more than such oil in drums.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Philip C. Sayres, secretary-treasurer of Bristol-Myers Company, has been elected to the board of directors. Mr. Sayres joined Bristol-Myers Company in 1931.

Special Chemicals Corporation has been formed in this city to manufacture chemicals. The concern is capitalized at $75,000. Estelle Abrahams, 120 W. Forty-second street, is the attorney for the incorporators.

Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, 350 Scotland road, Orange, N. J., has filed corporate papers in California, with Douglas Nelson, 316 Commercial street, Los Angeles, as agent.

Lee Wiltsee, vice-president and treasurer of the Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has been elected a trustee of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy for a term of three years.

F.W. Berk & Co. Gets 'E'

F. W. Berk & Co., manufacturers of mercurials, this city, received the Army-Navy "E" award on July 13. The flag was presented by Major D. B. MacMaster, U. S. Army Ordnance Department and was accepted on behalf of the company and employees by Robert O. Weiss, works superintendent of the Wood Ridge plant. J. S. Wittenberg, vice-president of the company, urged the workers "to continue to be short on words and long on work."

—O-P-D—

Chlorinated Hydrocarbon Refrigerants Ban Tighter

—Continued from page 5

ing carbonated or malt beverages and comfort cooling systems as defined in List A.

Class V. Charging new refrigeration and air-conditioning systems in the field except those systems owned and operated by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, and excluding comfort cooling systems.

Class VI. Charging new equipment by an equipment manufacturer, exclusive of comfort cooling systems. This class does not include charging systems for Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration.

Class VII. Maintenance and repair of comfort cooling systems and maintenance and repair of refrigeration equipment used solely for storing or dispensing carbonated or malt beverages. This class does not include systems owned and operated by Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration.

Class VIII. Inventory—Surplus refrigerants in excess of one month's anticipated requirements.

Manufacturers of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and manufacturers of insecticides must certify their use of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants on their purchase orders and the amount used by them during the preceding month.

The amended order also requires that an inventory be filed each month on form WPB-3054 by any person who has on hand on the fifteenth of the calendar month an excess of 500 pounds of chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants or who sold in excess of 2,000 pounds during the preceding month.

The use of refrigerants for comfort cooling systems continues to be prohibited by the amended order and it is expected that the demand for refrigerants will continue to exceed the supply for some time to come.

The order defines "chlorinated hydrocarbon refrigerants" as meaning trichloromono-fluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichloromonofluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, and dichlorotetrafluoroethane.

—O-P-D—

Standard Brands Plan Change in Capital Structure

Standard Brands, Inc., this city, has called a special meeting of stockholders September 9, to vote on proposal to reduce number of common shares outstanding to 3,162,027 from 12,648,108. In effect this means that if the proposal is approved, holders of the outstanding common will get one new share for each four shares now held.

It is also proposed to reduce the number of common shares authorized from the present 20,000,000 to 5,000,000. No change will be made in preferred stock of which 200,000 shares out of an authorized 350,000 shares are outstanding.

—O-P-D—

BIMS Outing July 22

BIMS of Boston will hold their "indoor outing" at the University Club, July 22.

Arkansas Quicksilver Mapped

An examination of the Humphreys and Caddo quicksilver mines, Clark County, Ark., was made in the Spring and Summer of 1943 by Geological Survey. A limited number of photostat copies of the maps and a mimeographed explanatory text to accompany them may be obtained. Maps of other mines in the Arkansas quicksilver district will be issued as the need arises. Requests should be address to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

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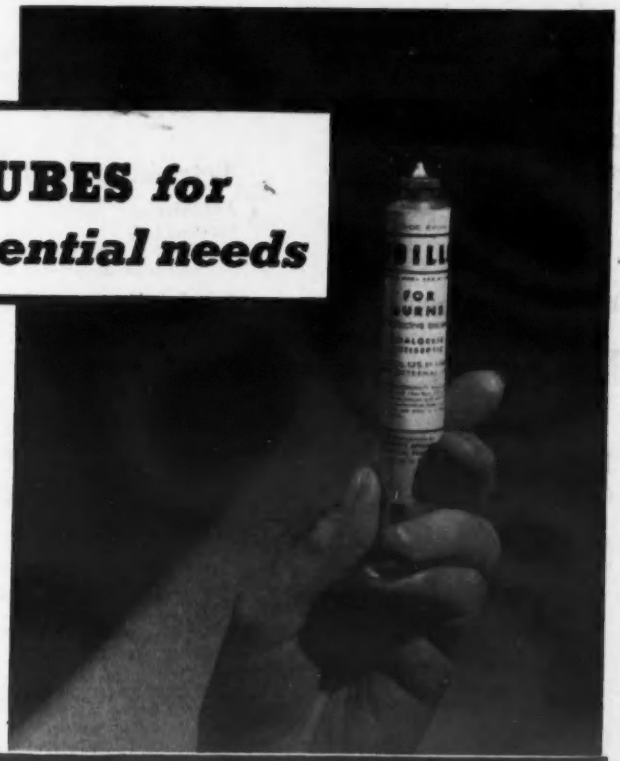
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Calcium Silicate, Hydrated

(Silene)

Ceramic

Suggested as pigment and filler in—
- Ceramic batches for chinaware, porcelain, pottery, and the like

Chemical

Suggested for use as—
- Filter aid

Cosmetic

Suggested as pigment and filler in—
- Cosmetic preparations
- Dentifrices

Dye

Suggested as base for—
- Color lakes

Ink

Suggested as base for—
- Printing inks

Miscellaneous

Suggested for use as—
- Filler in various products
- Filter aid in various processes
- Pigment in various products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

New pigment offering the following properties—
- Bulk density, 15 pounds to 16 pounds per cubic foot
- Chemical analysis:—CaO, 19.0 percent; SiO_2, 67.0 percent; loss on ignition, 14.0
- Fine state of division
- Hydrogen ion concentration in water suspension, 10.1
- Readily dispersed in milling processes
- Redispersible in water
- Refractive index, 1.475
- Specific gravity, 2.10
- White color

Pigment in—
- Paints, enamels, lacquers, and other protective coatings

Paper

Pigment and filler

Plastics

Suggested as pigment and filler

Rubber

Conferrer of—
- Good tensile strength
- Hardness
- High modulus
- Tear resistance

Pigment in—
- Rubber batches

Textile

Suggested as pigment in—
- Coatings for textiles

Ethane

(Aethan, Bimethyl, Dimethyl, Etano, Ethyl Hydride, Methylmethane)

Aviation

Fuel for—
- Aircraft (lighter-than-air type—blimps) (since it has practically the same density as air, the weight of the ship is not appresiably altered as it is consumed from storage in collapsible compartments or balloonets; it eliminates the necessity for recovering water from the exhaust gases of the motors, which is condensed to maintain equilibrium on ships using liquid fuels; also, it possesses marked antiknock qualities and permits the use of motors with a high compression ratio)

Bituminous

Precipitating agent (Brit. 409278) for—
- Asphalt from residues obtained in the destructive hydrogenation of brown coal

Chemical

Chlorine remover (U.S. 1325214) in making—
- Chloroform

Process material in making—
- Ammonia (U.S. 1206156)
- Chloroform (U.S. 1325214)
- Ethyl chloride (U.S. 1242208)
- Ethyl ether (U.S. 1245742)
- Ethylene (U.S. 1308777 and 1460545)

Starting point in making—
- Aliphatic alcohols and organic esters thereof, with the aid of organic acids (preferably a lower aliphatic acid, such as acetic or propionic acids) and steam (Brit. 402060)
- Carbon black (U.S. 1477511 and 1514638)
- Dichloroethane (U.S. 1224485)
- 1:2-Dichloropropane (U.S. 1224485)
- Ethylene (French 665317), by decomposition and with the aid of atmospheric air, coke-oven gas, oxygen, water-gas
- Propionic acid, with the aid of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide and suitable catalysts (French 581908)
- Propionic aldehyde, with the aid of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide and suitable catalysts French 581908)
- Substitution products with halogens

Explosives

Ingredient (U.S. 1508185) of—
- Explosive composition

Fuel

Constituent of—
- Cutting and welding gases (U.S. 1505338 and 1505339)
- Gaseous fuel (U.S. 1504557)
- Illuminating gas
- Motor fuel (U.S. 1398948)

Metallurgical

Carburizing agent (U.S. 1408686) for—
- Steel

Petroleum

Precipitating agent (Brit. 409278) for—
- Asphalt from cracking residues, crude petroleum, hydrogenation residues

Promoter (Brit. 390222) in—
- Dewaxing mineral oils

Refrigeration

Refrigerant for—
- Extremely low-temperature systems (the precautions required with flammable gases should be observed)

Tetraethyleneglycol

Adhesives

Solvent in—
- Adhesive compositions containing nitrocellulose

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Ceramic

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic syntheses

Solvent for—
- Nitrocellulose

Solvent offering following properties—
- Boiling point, 327°C. (760 mm.)
- Hygroscopic liquid
- Insoluble in benzene, toluene, and gasoline
- Low vapor pressure
- Soluble in water
- Specific gravity, 1.1247 (20/20°C.)

Suggested for use as—
- Heat-transfer medium (possibly (1) in generating and superheating steam, (2) in central heating plants with a distributing system to various pieces of process equipment, (3) in individual heating and cooling units for chemical reactors, (4) in heat-storage systems for use in off-peak periods, (5) in jacketed reactors and kettles, and (6) in high-temperature dryers)

Cosmetic

Solvent in—
- Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material

Electrical

Solvent in—
- Insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose

Paper

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper and pulp

Photographic

Solvent in making—
- Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvent in making—
- Laminated fiber products
- Molded products
- Plastics from nitrocellulose

Resins

Intermediate in making—
- Resins

Solvent for—
- Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber products

Stone

Solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
- Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

---

Triethyleneglycol Di-2-ethylhexoate

Adhesives

Plasticizer in—
- Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins

Ceramic

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer for—
- Natural and synthetic resins

Electrical

Plasticizer in—
- Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabrication

Plasticizer in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins

Paper

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Plastics

Plasticizer in making—
- Laminated products, molded products, and plastic compositions from natural or synthetic resins and other materials

Rubber

Plasticizer in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
- Plastic compositions containing natural or synthetic resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

---

Triorthochlorophenyl Phosphate

Adhesives

Flame-retarder, plasticizer, and clarifier (U.S. 1884433) in—
- Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate

Ceramic

Flame-retarder, plasticizer, and clarifier (U.S.) 1884433) in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Flame-retarder, plasticizer, and clarifier (U.S. 1884433) for—
- Cellulose acetate

To be continued

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Pharmacy Corps Bill Signed by President

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill providing for the establishment of a pharmacy corps of the army was signed by President Roosevelt. The corps is to be composed of seventy-two officers, within the medical corps.

—O-P-D—

Shipping Information

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New York Imports

BANANA FLAKE—500 cs, Royal Bank of Canada

BRISTLES, HOG—230 cs

CASTOR BEANS—3,380 bgs, 507,000 lbs, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co
850 bgs, 127,500 lbs, First National Bank
17,793 bgs, 2,668,950 lbs
2,539 bgs, 380,850 lbs, Grismar & Co
4,165 bgs, 624,750 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
8,330 bgs, 1,249,500 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,667 bgs, 250,050 lbs, National City Bank

CINNAMON—120 bls, 12,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
90 bls, 9,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
70 bls, 7,000 lbs, Catz American Co
25 bls, 2,500 lbs, O E Hirsch
67 bls, 6,700 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
20 bls, 2,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
75 bls, 7,500 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
150 bls, 15,000 lbs, Joenssen & Cross
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, A G Dunn
903 bls, 90,300 lbs, Volkart Bros
330 bls, 33,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co

COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
334 bgs, 66,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co

COPRA—6,000 cwts

FLEASEED HUSK—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co

FLOWER WATER—21 cs, Damascus Trading Co

GRAINS OF PARADISE—152 cs, Damascus Trading Co

GUM, COPAL—102 bgs, M Mittenburg, Inc
KARAYA—666 bgs, 133,200 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
107 bgs, 21,400 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
133 bgs, 26,600 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
66 bgs, 13,200 lbs, Colony Import & Export Co
333 bgs, 66,600 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
10 bgs, 2,000 lbs
MASSARANDUBA—102 cs, Herman Weber & Co

HAIR, COW—2 bls, Harrison Franklin
20 bls, First National Bank
20 bls, Harwich Vitkin Co
MANE—2 bls, Harrison Franklin

HONEY—120 bbls, Credo Commodities Co

KYANITE—170 tons, Charles Taylor Sons & Co

MEAT EXTRACT—5 cs, Tupman Thurlow & Co

MINERALS—1,190 dms, American Metal Corp

NUX VOMICA—614 bgs, Volkart Bros

OIL, CASHEW SHELL—134 dms, Bankers Trust Co
157 bbls, First National Bank
190 dms
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
4 dms, Murphy & Beese Co
CITRONELLA—10 dms, Volkart Bros
4 dms, Holland Colombo Trade Society
5 dms, Irving Trust Co
2 dms
4 dms, R J Prentiss & Co

GERANIUM—2 dms, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
3 dms, United States Commercial Co

LEMONGRASS—2 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co

PALM—1,258,245 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

RAPESEED—586,000 kilos, I R Boody & Co

SUNFLOWER SEED—632,000 kilos

PAPAIN—40 cs, 4,000 lbs, McKesson & Robbins
15 cs, 1,500 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
20 half chests, 1,600 lbs, Public National Bank & Trust Co
13 half chests, 1,040 lbs, Merck & Co
30 half chests, 2,400 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
20 half chests, 1,600 lbs, Holland Colombo Trade Society
15 cs, 1,500 lbs, Peck & Velsor
20 half chests, 1,600 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
10 half chests, 800 lbs, Dodwell & Co

RESIN, VEGETABLE—49 cs, Herman Weber & Co
99 cs, Grace National Bank
8 cs, Chicle Development Co

TALC—2,286 bgs, 225,100 lbs, Heyman & Co

TANKAGE, RENDERED—1,016 bgs, Armour & Co

VALERIAN ROOT—130 bgs, The Superintendence Co, Inc

WAX, CARNAUBA—350 bgs, S C Johnson
504 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
33 bgs, Dominion Bank
168 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
23 bgs, National City Bank
53 bgs

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OPD—7-19-1943 56

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Some of these items may again become difficult, due to the position of the necessary crude material. Requirements should be checked promptly, especially those derived from imported botanicals.

Aconitine Mild Amorphous
Aconitine Potent Crystals
Allantoin Penick
Aloin USP Penick
Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin Penick
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Atropine Alkaloid USP Penick
Atropine Sulphate USP Penick
Berberine Acid Sulphate
Berberine Hydrochloride Penick
Berberine Sulphate Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin USP Penick
Colchicine USP Penick
Colchicine Salicylate Penick
Digitalin NNR (so-called German)
Digitonin Penick
Elaterium Penick
Emetine Alkaloid Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride USP Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid USP (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride USP (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate USP (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid Penick
Eserine Salicylate USP Penick
Eserine Sulphate USP VIII Penick
Histidine Penick
Histidine Mono Hydrochloride Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide USP Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride Penick
Homatropine Sulphate Penick
Hydras ine Alkaloid USP IX Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride NF Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide USP Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide USP X Penick
Hyoscyamine Sulphate Penick
Jalap Resin NF Penick
Lobeline Sulphate Penick
Ouabain (Strophanthin G) USP Penick
Physostigmine Penick
Picrotoxin USP Penick
Pilocarpine Alkaloid Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride NF Penick
Pilocarpine Nitrate USP Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate Penick
Podophyllin NF Penick
Quassin Penick
Sanguinarine Penick
Sanguinarine Nitrate Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate Penick
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Saponin Depurated Penick
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Buy War Bonds and Stamps — For Victory

ALKALOID EXTRACTING MANUFACTURERS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Arabic and Aloe Offered at Lower Prices—Imitation Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Mace and Pimento Make Appearance

The telegrams go out; the telephone bills mount; the letters clog the post offices; and dealer-buyers' travel by rail and horse. Every possible medium of communication between local botanical drug dealers and the primary markets for domestic crude drugs is being worked to the all-possible limit for the purpose of building up the dealers' warehouse stocks of American botanicals. And still the main theme of all reports on the efforts made is that the drugs simply are not being collected in anywhere needed volume. Prices two and three times higher than items have sold into consumption in the past have been dangled before those who remain as potential workers in the domestic collection areas and with results that are plain, ordinary disappointment to the dealers.

This crisis in domestic botanical drug collection is far more important at this season of the year than is the volume of botanical drug sales into consumption—which in summer is always at low ebb and probably no more so this year than in nearer to normal periods. That business is quiet should surprise no one at the moment. And dealers are not immediately concerned about the volume of their transactions. But they are keenly and acutely concerned with their inability to get botanicals collected at whatever cost. Unless they have goods for sale between the end of this crop and the beginning of another, price ceilings won't matter much. And the GMPR ceilings certainly do nothing to stimulate drug collections, but they do limit the prices dealers can pay the actual collectors.

For the general run of botanicals there are no imitations. But where imitation is possible, new products will be found today. For example, there were offerings of imitation cinnamon, mace, nutmegs and pimento seeking buyers last week and such products are distinctly new in the spice market.

Balsams

Peru. — Showing considerable strength at the moment on resumption of demand in a market not abundantly stocked with reserves.

Tolu.—Rather quiet on the whole, but remaining steady as to price.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Not a jot nor tittle of even potential movement of prices in favor of consumers. Firm to strong undertones confirm moderate production this year.

Soap.—Steady to firm. Needs have been well supplied to date. Passage from primary market to spot is slow and irregular as to time element.

White Pine. — Comparatively low prices continue. Country payments fail to stimulate normal collection of item.

Wild Cherry.—Not likely to be a surplus supply next Winter since there is not much collection activity in the primary market.

Beans

Calabar.—Practically nominal. Primary market cut off. Little unsold here.

Vanilla.—Holding very firm on the basis of highly conservative stocks. Not much news to encourage belief in future arrivals of more than moderate quantities to reach here at irregular intervals. The land could use far more vanilla than it can obtain under present conditions.

Berries

Fish. — Quoted, but not reported often in sales records during past week.

Hawthorn.—If any be available, the stock would be very small because importation of the normal article of commerce seems impossible under present conditions. Nothing heard about collection of domestic berries.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

Aloe gum, Socotrine, 3c. per lb.
Arabic gum, ¾c. per lb.
Grains of Paradise, 1c. per lb.

Spices

Advanced

Clove, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, 5½c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
natural, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Cyprus, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.5	260.5	259.8	308.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Arnica.—When they are found, they bring $3.25 to $3.50 per pound to the holder, but there is very little in any quarter. Nor is there likely to be much during the months ahead.

Chamomile.—Mexico bobs up again as a shipper of this flower, but much skepticism exists concerning the quality and variety of material available south of the Rio Grande. Seems to be a good supply in Argentina.

Clover.—Not too easy to get inhabitants in primary market to collect this year. The reserve would seem destined for conservative limits.

Saffron.—The market remains weak mainly because of the narrow consuming outlets at this time. The local holdings of Spanish flowers are substantial in size, and sales continue to be quite small.

Gums

Aloe.—Prices on Socotrine material reduced to 57c. per pound mainly because of one local dealer taking action based on purely local conditions.

Arabic. — Once demand subsides, prices drop back so propmtly as to suggest that the market may not be so firm, basically, as might appear from the fact that values rise almost as promptly when demand revives. At the moment, under influence of limited activity, values are back to 16¾c. to 17½c. per pound.

Camphor.—Practically all domestic

Association Meetings:—

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 30-October 1.

National Wholesale Druggsits Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. October 5 to 7.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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production of synthetic material finds a market promptly and leaves but moderate reserves in the hands of dealers and distributors wherewith to meet unexpected calls for prompt delivery. After 18 months of war, present minimum price of domestic camphor is 68c. per pound for U.S.P. After equivalent time in World War No. 1, minimum price of domestic refined U.S.P. camphor had reached $1.17½ per pound.

Karaya. — Market held stable in price, but stocks continued highly unstable. The fact is that there are orders in the market which cannot be placed. All sellers remain highly reserved as to sales. Arrival of 1,315 bags noted.

Tragacanth. — Holding very firm. Progress of war suggests ultimate easing of conditions which have made imports uncertain, irregular, and exceptionally costly.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna. — Holding steady at prices lower than in World War No. 1 at the corresponding time. Market in July, 1918, was $1.40 per pound. Today it is $1.30 on basis of openly made prices.

Lobelia.—Little available on spot. Domestic collection proving inadequate on the whole. The stuff grows abundantly as any weed, but the rub is to get it collected.

Senna.—Demand for siftings freshens and some advanced minimum quotations to 24c. per pound. Still possible to buy around 22c., it was said.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—Even a war does not prevent Spanish and Portuguese operators in their homelands from issuing the normal number of scare-rumors concerning the crop or the lack of it. Meanwhile, dealers and consumers sit tight here.

Grains of Paradise.—A jag of 152 cases came to a market already well stocked with very slow moving merchandise.

—Continued on page 59

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds

Beeswax Mexican Tax Cannot Be Added to Price

OPD Washington Bureau

In an interpretation of Maximum Price Regulation 264 covering industrial waxes, the Office of Price Administration announced July 13 that the 5 percent export tax levied by the Mexican government on exports of beeswax may not be added to the maximum price of the wax when sold in this country.

The OPA said that the only costs that may be added to the price under section 1415.65 (d) are freight, marine insurance, and war risk insurance. It added, however, that since importation of waxes from Mexico do not carry marine insurance and war risk insurance, the 0.5 percent representing marine insurance, and 1½ percent representing war risk insurance, must be deducted if the sum of these amounts exceeds 25 cents per 100 pounds.

On the question whether transportation costs by rail, if more than the basic freight used in calculating prices of the regulation, can be added to the maximum price, the OPA answered in the affirmative. The regulation specifically states in section 1415.65 (d), the agency said, that variations in freight cost from $2 per hundred pounds to New York if more than 25c. per hundredweight, may be added to or must be subtracted from the maximum price as the case may be. This pertains only to freight from port, country or origin, and in the case of transportation from Mexico would refer only to freight from the point where it leaves Mexico.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Vonderlehr Gets Public Health Service Pact

Surgeon General Parran has appointed Raymond A. Vonderlehr as the Director of District No. 6 of the United States Public Health Service, covering Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Dr. Vonderlehr has just completed eight years' duty as Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division of Venereal Diseases of the Surgeon General's office.

CRUDE DRUGS

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N. F.
SCULLCAP

HISTORY

Scullcap may have had something. While many doctors held it to be inert, Dr. Lawrence Van Deveer and other doctors in 1773-1820 used it with alleged and amazing success in treating hydrophobia in thousands of animals and hundreds of humans in New Jersey.

Coca fared better. Dr. Squibb, leading scientist in 1885 declared it inert only to learn of cocaine's anesthetic virtues two weeks after publicly abandoning research.

USE TODAY
Is a Nervine, Bitter and Diuretic
In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME	TEST	COMMON NAME
Scutellaria lateriflora		Mad weed

Contains not more than 3% foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 2% acid-insoluble ash.

Chemical Shipping Pool Widened

—Continued from page 3

The substitute order was accompanied by a certificate of Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, certifying that the arrangements contemplated to be made by producers of making exchanges and loans of materials and facilities, are necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, and the parties to such arrangements thus are not to be considered in violation of the antitrust laws.

The provisions of TR-2 are substantially the same as those outlined in Transportation Request No. 1, particularly as to the extent of the protection afforded producers in making exchanges pursuant thereto. While TR-1 was designed to cover only those materials moving in tankcars, under TR-2 the industry may now apply the same provisions to shipments of any of the products named in the order without regard for the type of transportation equipment used.

Named in the order are more than fifty chemicals, vegetable oils and other commodities in which common use of transportation facilities is permitted. This is an enlargement of the Schedule X of TR-1, which included only some thirty-eight chemicals and vegetable oils. Schedule X now includes the following:—

Schedule X

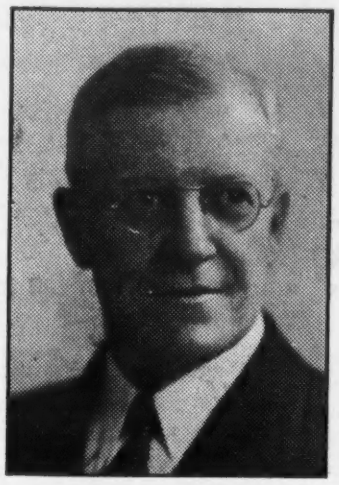
Acetate: Amyl, butyl, ethyl, vinyl.
Acetic anhydride.
Acetone.
Acid: Acetic, citric, hydrochloric (muriatic), mixed (nitric and sulphuric) nitric, picric, sulphuric. Alcohol: Amyl, butyl, diacetone, ethyl, isopropyl, methyl (methanol). Aluminum: Acetate ammonium sulfate, chloride (anhydrous and crystals) formate potassium sulfate, sulfate. Ammonia: Anhydrous and solutions. Ammonium: Bicarbonate, carbonate, chloride (Gray), nitrate (including fertilizer grades) sulfate. Anilin. Antifreeze preparations.
Calcium: Arsenate, carbide, chloride, phosphates, castor oil, caustic potash, caustic soda, cement (Portland cement), chemical cotton pulp and cotton linters, chlorinated hydrocarbons, chlorine, coal tars, coke, copper sulfate, corn oil, corn syrup (glucose), cottonseed oil.
Distillates and distillation residue of coal tars or coke oven crude light oils (including but not limited to benzol, creosote, cresol, cresylic acid, naphthalene, phenol, solvent naphtha, toluol xylanol, and zylol), drugs, medicine, toilet preparations and basic medicinal chemicals.
Formaldehyde, glycols, hydrogen peroxide, lead arsenate, lard and lard oil, lime and limestone (including but not limited to fluxstone), linseed oil, litharge, magnesium, carbonate and sulfate; methyl ethyl ketone, molasses, methyl isobutyl ketone.
Paint driers, solid and liquid; paints, varnish, lacquers and stains, peanut oil, phosphorus, pigments, colors and extenders, plasticizers, phosphate and phthalate; potash salts, pyridine, crude and refined; pyrites, road tar and road oil.
Sodium: Bicarbonate, carbonate, chlorate, chloride, hydroxide, nitrate, nitrite, phosphates, silicates, sulfate, pyrophosphate, thiosulfate, solvents, alcohol; solvents of petroleum origin, soybean oil, superphosphates, tallow, inedible and edible; vegetable oil foots and fatty acids, water gas tar.

All persons making use of the authority to pool their orders and facilities are required to inform the WPB by letter giving the following information:—

1. Names and addresses of parties, including the names and addresses of persons to whom inquiries concerning the report should be directed. 2. Effective date and duration of arrangement. 3. Kind and quantity of material involved. 4. Location of points of origin and destination of Schedule X materials to be shipped or location of storage facilities to be jointly used. A separate letter for each material must be filed.

—O-P-D—

Retires from Penick



Carl M. Black, for twenty years special Chicago representative for S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, this city, has retired. He plans to do farming. At a dinner, held recently in Hotel Drake, Chicago, at which S. B. Penick, sr., chairman of the board of the Penick firm, acted as toastmaster, Mr. Black was presented with a suitably inscribed silver bowl.

Burlap Bag Export Ban to Be Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment is being prepared by the Containers Division of the War Production Board which will remove the restrictions on exports of shellac and certain other products in burlap and sugar bags. This amendment may be issued over the weekend, it was learned July 15.

Under the terms of M-221 an embargo was placed on the use of used or new burlap textile bags for exporting any product other than those named in the order or specifically authorized by the War Production Board on request. An easing of the burlap supply situation is said to make possible a relaxation of these restrictions somewhat.

—O-P-D—

Butadiene Output By Short-Cut Process Started

Production of butadiene for synthetic rubber by a short-cut process has started in a pilot plant recently completed by Schenley Distillers Corporation, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

The simplified method, according to Dr. A. J. Liebmann, director of Schenley Research Institute, eliminates the need for first converting grain into alcohol, a step now necessary in production of a large part of the butadiene for the nation's synthetic rubber program. The pilot plant has a mashing capacity of 450 bushels of grain every three days, an amount sufficient to produce 2,430 pounds of butadiene.

The new process was first investigated by Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, and by the United States Federal Department of Agriculture at its Peoria, Ill., research laboratory. A special bacteria is used to ferment grain mash and produce butanediol. In the new method, the butanediol is combined with acetic acid to form butanediacetate. This product is then "cracked" in a molten lead bath and transformed into butadiene.

—O-P-D—

Kinney Heads Agronomy Dept. at Kentucky Univ.

Prof. E. J. Kinney, formerly in charge of tobacco and cereal investigations and a member of the station staff since 1908, has been made head of the Department of Agronomy, University of Kentucky, replacing Prof. George Roberts who now retires as head of the department after forty years of service but will continue as a member of the Experiment Station staff.

Botanical Drugs

Miscellaneous

—Continued from page 58

Papain.—More material reached this country last week, totaling 70 cases and 113 half-chests. Prices held, having been already on the low side, according to allegation.

Roots

Aletris.—Won't be an oversupply of this root this year. Getting harder to entice workers to bring the item in.

Blood.—Outlook black as to restocks of this item. Very little reaching collection centers. Carryover practically nil.

Cohosh.—Being a low priced item, its collection is all but totally neglected in domestic primary market.

Goldenseal.—Regardless of some reports, the leading supplier of this article maintained steady and unchanged prices while reporting that cultivation of the article began to be neglected when Germany as a buyer was eliminated. Very few new plots were set in the last two or three years. Hence, stocks will be that much short.

Mandrake.—There will be buyers for every pound the primary market can get for shipment. A short supply is not at all unlikely.

Pink. — The future prospect for stocks is not even pink—let alone being rosy. Very little has come into the godowns of suppliers.

Valerian.—Occasional lots are added to spot supplies, none of which are the kind that at one time was U.S.P. Arrivals totaled 150 bags last week.

Seeds

Caraway.—Spanish natural down to 53c. to 54c. per pound. Dewhiskered Syrian reduced to 52c. to 53c.; natural, 46c. to 47c.

Celery.—The main demand, ultimately, may be for dehydrated celery stalks. Soup-makers are switching to the dehydrated item.

Coriander.—Still nominal and lacking in change.

Cumin.—Morocco seed off a fraction to 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound. Indian, 14¾c. to 15¼c.

Dill.—Acute scarcity sends prices on dewhiskered material to 17c. to 17½c. per pound.

Fennel.—Argentina turns up with a variety available here at 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—Morocco seed rises to 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Others, 9c.

Niger.—Lower and easier at 16c. to 17c. per pound.

Poppy.—White Indian seed ranging wider at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Some specially cleaned Turkish offered at 44c. to 45c. per pound.

Spices

Cinnamon.—Imitation material finding a market at 35c. to 36c. per pound in barrels. Not much of the recent arrival of genuine spice came on open market.

Clove.—Higher at 21c. to 21½c. per pound and practically nominal.

Ginger.—Cochin bleached higher at 25c. to 25½c. per pound. Unbleached, same price instead of fraction below bleached. No. 3 Jamaica up to 24½c. to 25c. per pound and offered sparsely.

Mace.—Imitation material on market at 35c. to 36c. per pound in barrels.

Nutmegs.—Scarcity of natural nutmeg gives interest to an imitation item available at 35c. to 36c. per pound in drums and barrels.

Pimento.—In view of the spot scarcity of this spice, offering of an imitation product in barrels and drums at 35c. to 36c. per pound proves not to be without interest to consumers.

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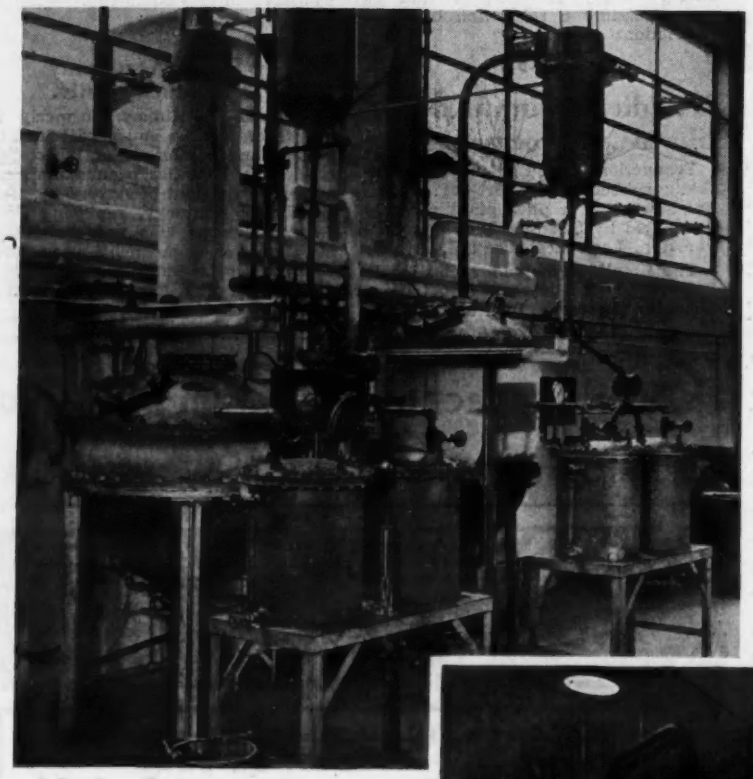
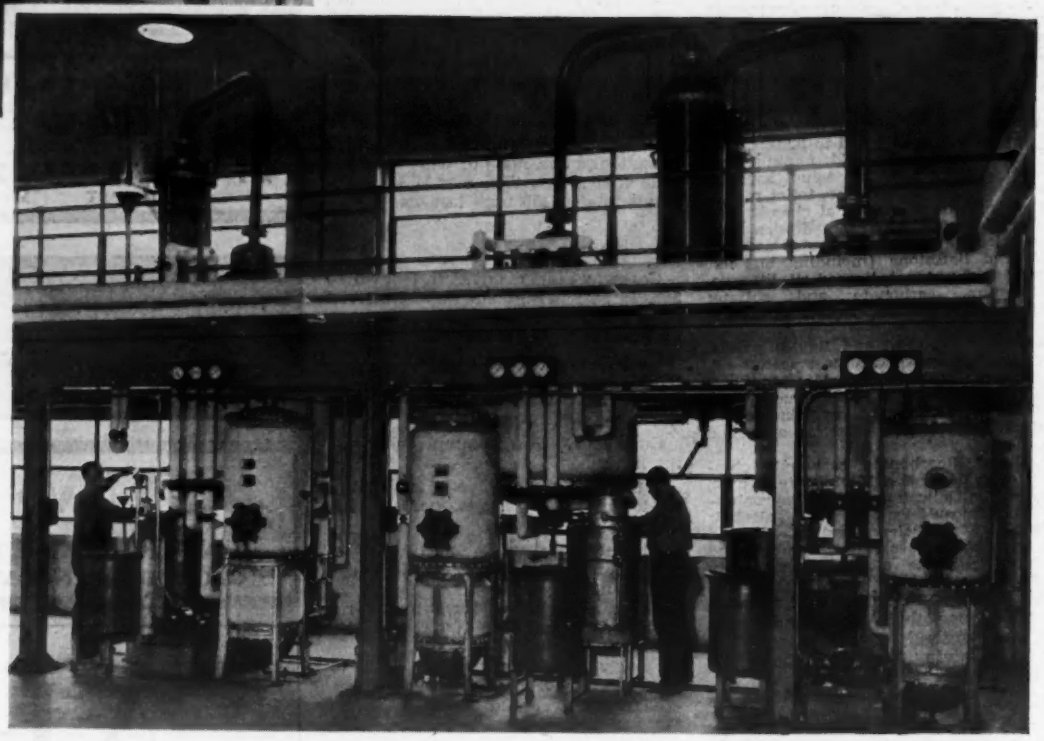


Above: Stills for rectification and fractionation of oils and aromatics.

●

Right: A battery of 500-gallon stills, used mainly for distillation of plant materials, such as spices, roots, herbs, etc.



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Invasion Forces in Sicily Drive Through Heart of Citrous Oil Industry—Peppermint Price Ceilings Proposed

It was but natural that the invasion of Sicily by American, British and Canadian troops should have had a prominent place in the thoughts of those who, in the past, sold and consumed Italian citrous oils. Sicily is the home of lemon and orange "gardens" as they are called, being raised in five districts of which the Syracuse district on the east was under direct assault by all arms of the invaders while that of Etna and Messina felt increasing blows by the air arm. Syracuse and Augusta, citrous oil centers, have fallen, and Catania, an export and sales center, is due to fall at any moment. There remains the two cities of Messina, at the northeast tip of the island, and Palermo, close to its northwest tip, and when they fall, Italy will have no citrous oil industry left, save that of bergamot in Calabria, together with some orange oil production also in that area. Reggio is the area's main port and United Nations bombers are well acquainted with that point of bergamot and orange export.

The blows that hit the Italian lemon citrous oil industry make more important than ever the United States production of that oil. Uneased by imports from other points, the domestic industry feels the strain of meeting total requirements of the nation. In orange oil, the picture is precisely the reverse; there is overflowing abundance of that oil. As to bergamot, users will have to await some shipments from Reggio, Calabria.

Peppermint oil prices would seem to be about due. OPA is making a survey of dealer opinion of a proposed schedule of farmer-producer prices, and such opinion is supposed to be deposited with OPA by July 24. The proposed prices won't change the present price situation greatly if adopted. Spearmint is included in the survey.

Imports of essential oils are not many or large these days but the arrival of five drums of geranium, four of lemongrass, and twenty-three of citronella were not ignored since there was a ready market for all but the lemongrass, supplies of which have been ample for some time past.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.9	245.9	247.0	287.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Bay.—The supply remained conservative and is likely so to remain for the duration or until such time as more ships appear to pickup general cargo in the primary markets.

Bergamot.—Since the oil is no longer available here, former sellers and buyers may at least keep in mind that the port of Reggio Calabria from whence this oil was exported in the past no longer has dock installations to be used after invasion by the United Nations armies have crossed the Messina straits, thrust north through the bergamot-growing country, on the way to Rome and Italian surrender.

Bois de Rose.—This article gets scarcer and scarcer as less and less comes from Brazil and the need gets greater and greater.

Cananga. — Enough remains upon which to predicate a market, but at the best the holding is light, even though demand be even lighter.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Production copes with demand since utilization of raw material available has been effected on a fairly good-size basis.

Cassia.—When next this article is freely available, quite likely food rationing will have stopped, gasoline shortage have ended, and the New York motorists may week-end on the Mohawk trail without fear of the OPA inspectors. For the war will have been won in the Far East.

Citronella.—Since the market may hold moderate supplies, it may be interesting to learn that some twenty-three drums reached here from the Far East last week.

Clove.—The need runs substantial and the supply leaks away without there being much assurance that a change in the situation is a reasonable prospect for the near future.

Dill.—It seems likely that the more pressing of Fall needs will be satisfied at reasonable cost to buyers unless the primary market situation shall change substantially.

Eucalyptus.—Scarcity abounds here, whatever the situation may be in Australia from whence comes mighty little of this important oil at the present time. Demand could soak up a large quantity of material if available.

Geranium. — A small addition to spot stocks was noted in the arrival of five drums last week. From whence it came is a military secret under present censor restrictions. It will find a ready market.

Ginger.—Kept in low reserve by the inability of distillers to operate.

Lavender. — The Russian oil that came on this market got a good welcome and sold at reasonable prices considering the trials and tribulations connected with the movement to this country.

Lemon.—Old timers, and timers not so old, got a special lift out of the war news of the week. For after weeks of bombing Messina, hub of the lemon oil industry in Sicily, United Nation's armed forces swarmed beaches adjacent to the lemon gardens of that Italian island. Americans at Licata and British-Canadian forces ashore at Scoglitte and Pozallo began the conquest of the lemon-growing country. And when the British 8th army arrived first at Syracuse and later at Augusta it was well started toward the main production area extending from Catania north to Messina and west to Palermo. There are five lemon areas known respectively as the Etna, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, and Barcellona districts. The Etna district extends from Catania to Giardini.. The Messina district, from Giardini to Messina. The Palermo district, from Ficarazzi to Partinico with the city of Palermo as the main market. The Syracuse district, from Avola to Augusta on the East. And, finally, the Barcellona district, lying between Messina and Palermo on the north. The main harvest lasts from November to April but three summer harvests are possible. In fact, the invaders may have picked *Verdelli* lemons that mature in June and July, and immediately before them they have the harvest of *Bastardoni* lemons that comes in August and September. Thus, every step of the invasion was especially highlighted for those who in the past sold Messina lemon oil, as it was called, in this country. In 1939, 140,237 pounds were exported to the United States from Italian (Sicilian) ports.

Lemongrass. — Stocks increased to the extent of four drums which reached this country last week. Meanwhile, prices remained low in a well stocked market.

Lime.—Stocks light so far as Jamaica oil is concerned. Might well be that they are exhausted since those

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

The Imitation COCONUT with the NATURAL COCONUT FLAVOR

Imitation

COCONUT FLAVOR MM&R

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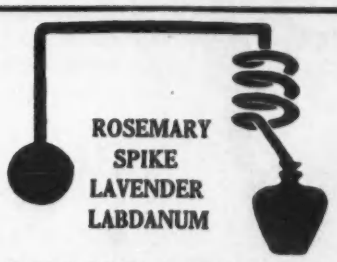

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IN DETROIT
CONTINENTAL CHEM. CO.
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considered headquarters in the past offer none. There seems to be plenty of Mexican material available.

Mace.—An idea of the situation in this material may be gained from the fact that in the spice market, an imitation product is being offered at fairly high prices for such an article.

Nutmeg.—Read the mace report. The situation in precisely the same.

Orange.—American, British and Canadian soldiers who invaded Sicily since the last report have been traversing areas where Italian oranges are grown for oil manufacture. Perchance irrigation has been neglected. Meanwhile, there is more than plenty of orange oil available on this market.

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Peppermint.—The trade has before it a draft of proposed maximum prices for sales by producers and growers of oil and peppermint. It is understood that the prices proposed are $5 for natural oil. Maximum prices governing sales by dealers for months past made natural oil $5.50. The opinion and reaction of the trade has been solicited with the request that such be filed by July 24 with OPA.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Cinnamate.—Not too plentiful, but conservative demand tempers situation as to supply.

Ethyl Formate.—In limited reserve and selling very well at full prices.

Ethyl Salicylate.—Stocks kept low by circumscribed production.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Continues active and in strongly maintained position.

Eucalyptol.—Production falls as raw material sources dry up.

Eugenol.—Reserves kept low by limited production of basic material.

Heliotropine.—A good supply available, but demands freely of it.

Hydroxycitronellal.—Virtually unobtainable on the open market.

Linalool.—No surplus of supply possible. Demand steady, though routine.

Linalyl Acetate.—Limited stocks conserved by careful apportionment.

Methyl Salicylate.—No real need has gone unsatisfied as yet.

Methyl Acetophenone.—Low stocks. Demand but partially met.

Methyl Anthranilate.—Stocks shrink and are replaced irregularly.

Musk.—Still strong, due to inability of producers to expand output.

—O-P-D—

Essential Oils Output In Latin America Studied

—Continued from page 7

making of menthol. This station also is growing jasmine, gardenia, cassie and minosa. Attention is being given to the possibility of obtaining an essential oil from the fragrant blossoms of the coffee tree.

Cultivation in Chile

The cultivation of medicinal plants and production of essential oils is being developed in Chile. A producer who started ten years ago with a few seeds imported from Europe is filling domestic requirements of many products formerly imported and has an exportable surplus of some.

Chile has received many inquiries from the United States concerning the availability of these products. This demand may result in greater expansion of the industry.

Chile's Corporacion de Fomento has provided loans to farmers for the cultivation of medicinal and spice plants and the production of essential oils. The cultivation of peppermint and lavender is still not enough to supply domestic requirements but growers hope to attain an exportable surplus.

Pine and eucalyptus oils are already being exported from Chile, in addition to supplies for home needs. The production possibilities of eucalyptus, especially, are promising for countless such trees grow in Chile. Fennel and bollo oils can be produced in larger quantities if markets are found.

A recent survey showed that the following medicinal and spice plants also are produced in Chile in sizable quantities: pyrethrum, fenugreek, coriander, white mustard, borage, poppy seed, saffron, goat's rue, marjoram, sage, ratany root and soapbark. Formerly Chile's annual export of soapbark, amounting to approximately 2,740 tons, went mostly to Germany. Now it will be available for shipment to the United States.

Petitgrain

Other American republics are giving attention to these new products. Petitgrain is being produced in Paraguay and northern Argentina.

Colombia is investigating the possibilities of cultivating the better known essential oil producing plants. Plants native to the hemisphere include the pimienta or allspice and the laurel or the bay tree of the West Indies; the balsams of Peru and the tolu of El Salvador and Colombia; the copaiba, which grows on the shores of the Orinoco; the guayaco, found along the rivers of Paraguay; the linaloe of southern Mexico and the palo rosa of the Guianas and Brazil.

—O-P-D—

WFA to Grant Priority Ratings on Linseed Oil

—Continued from page 4

Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C. Applicants should state the quantity of oil desired (in pounds); the kind or grade desired; present inventory of that particular kind or grade; the quantity necessary for a two weeks' inventory, based on second quarter (1943) consumption; name of the procurement agency; delivery date; and preferred source of supply.

Separate requests need not be made for each individual order, but the applicant should summarize the needs for the various procurement agencies —Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, Lend-Lease and War Shipping Administration. Priority requests will not be granted for the linseed oil content of products to be delivered to other agencies.

—O-P-D—

WPB Forms Planning, Statistics Bureau

—Continued from page 3

all production capacity of our economy, relating the flow of resources to military production with civilian and indirect military requirements. M. Joseph Meehan, who has been director of the Office of Progress Reports, is director of the Progress Division, the functions of which remain unchanged.

The new bureau, which reports directly to Vice-Chairman Donald D. Davis, will recommend plans and policies for effective war mobilization of industrial resources and essential civilian production. It will also appraise the feasibility and balance of production objectives and effective implementation of policy, and will compile statistical and other information relating to these tasks.

A specific duty of the bureau will be to compile a materials handbook, recording quarterly official estimates of supply and demand for major industrial materials. It will also prepare reports on significant changes in these estimates during the quarterly periods.

—O-P-D—

Glycol Ethers Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Producers of glycol ethers may not deliver without specific authorization more than 5 percent of the total quantity of the materials they are authorized or directed by the WPB to deliver in any one month, under an amendment of allocation order M-336, the WPB has announced.

The amendment substitutes the word "producer" for "supplier" in paragraph (c) (2) of the original order dated June 22, 1943.

It was explained that restrictions of the suppliers, including both producers and distributors, would have worked a hardship on the latter, since the 5 percent restriction on distributors would have been too severe, as most of their shipments in a given month are small orders.

At the same time, the spelling of "ethyl glycol" in appendix A of the order, was corrected to read "ethylene glycol."

The glycol ethers under allocation control since June 22, 1943, are used chiefly in the manufacture of plasticizers for synthetic resins, hydraulic fluids for braking and control systems, cleaners, insecticides, solvents and other purposes, the WPB Chemicals Division stated.

The order defines "glycol ethers" as the monobutyl ether of ethyleneglycol or the monoethyl ether of diethyleneglycol.

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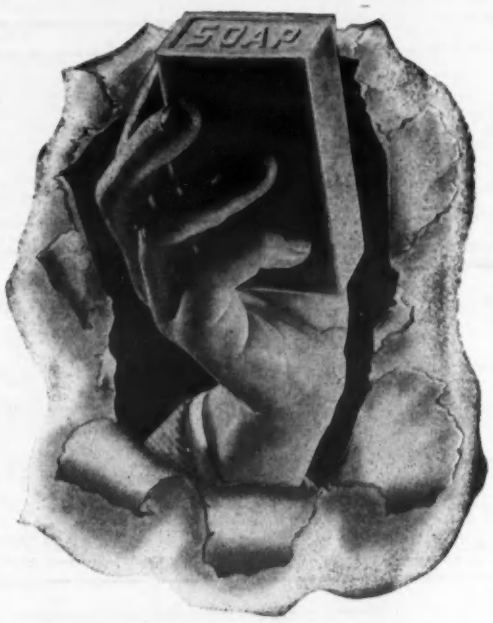

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Petroleum Derivatives

Washington Conferences on Requested Markup of Crude Oil Inspiring Hope for Relief From Tight Situation

Recently heightened tension in the markets for the principal derivatives of petroleum, due to the inadequacy of current runs of crude oil to the independent refineries and the unabated draining of stocks in the intensified war effort overseas, may soon be relieved to a considerable extent by a greatly amplified production and movement of crude oil from new as well as older oilfields under the spur of a general advance in prices of the crude oil in all fields and the speedy completion of more extensive systems for conveying it overland and by water routes to the most important refinery centers.

Despite reiterated refusals by OPA to consider favorably the urgent requests of the independent petroleum interests for a general lifting of the ceilings on crude oil by 35 cents per barrel, strong indications have been given within the past week that this incentive may be granted in response to the arguments presented to the Director of War Mobilization by an Eastern Congressional group which, while primarily interested in relieving the acute gasoline shortage on the Eastern Seaboard, has urged a reconvening of the Baruch rubber committee to investigate the entire petroleum situation and the immediate authorization of this markup of prices for crude oil as well as an intensive use of barge canals, the Great Lakes and pipelines to move crude oil and gasoline Eastward—all of which has resulted in serious consideration of these requests by OPA, WPB and PAW, as the major government agencies directly concerned in this matter.

Some improvement has already been noted in the Eastward movement of crude oil and derivatives through a steadily increasing flow by tankcars, trucks, pipelines, tankships and inland waterway barges, sufficient to lift the index of stocks of the principal petroleum products available to civilian consumers by 2½ points to 34 percent of normal.

The petroleum industry has also been cheered by the record-breaking loadings of tankcars for the week ended July 10, when they topped the 1,000,000-barrel mark for the first time with a total of 1,017,029 barrels per day, and by the PAW announcement that 300 additional tankcars had been obtained for the West-East hauling of petroleum, also by the ODT statement that the first of 100 new tugboats, provided for in the Government's $75,000,000 barge-towboat-tugboat construction program, was about to take on its job of hauling barges from Gulf refineries to Panama City, Fla., from which the oil will be moved across Florida by rail for distribution on the East Coast by barge.

Price Changes

Advanced

Gasoline, North Texas, third grade, ½c. per gal.; Gulf Coast, 80-octane, ½c. per gal.
Lubricating Oil, Western Pennsylvania, neutral, 150 and 200 viscosity, 0.25 pour test, tanks, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Although there has been no noticeable abatement in the call for both the allocated and unallocated grades of these solvents, production has continued sufficiently large to meet all current requirements and processors are confident that they will be able to fill all orders throughout the remainder of this month, as they have recently been assured by WPB of ample supplies of xylol for use in making the needed finished materials. Aliphatics also continue in brisk request and adequate supply.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Moving briskly with prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Keeps active. Tone firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying interest still keen. Market strong.

Rubber Solvent.—Shipments and current demand steadily expanding with further extension of synthetic rubber production. Prices firmly held.

Stoddard Solvent.—Continues in good request. Market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Supplies none too plentiful. Paint trade still taking up virtually all offerings. Prices strongly maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 16

Both direct and indirect types of war demand are making their drafts on supplies of solvents and diluents. Offerings are not causing any special pressure to be brought against the price structure because needs are large.

Aromatic Solvents.—Keen buying, no price relaxation.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Volume good, and prices firm.

Lacquer Diluents.—Steady movement, quotations holding.

Mineral Spirits.—Request brisk, market steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Increasing call, market strong.

Stoddard Solvents.—Business fair, and prices holding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Good orders, no market change.

Los Angeles—July 16

Receivers of allocated grades are still getting supplies as producers are able to meet their needs in these grades. Market for solvents and diluents firm throughout.

Aromatic Naphtha.—Allocated receivers of aromatic naphthas are having needs met for the most part. Otherwise some scarcity exists.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine.

Lacquer Diluent.—Diluents and thinners in great demand. Industry doing a good job in keeping up with orders.

Rubber Solvent.—This grade of solvent becoming very scarce.

Stoddard Solvent.—Active demand in the trade.

Tulsa—July 16

Production restricted for a majority of petroleum derivatives in the Gulf Coast area. Prices show little change.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Stringency in the supply of crude oil available to most refiners in this region continues to hold down their production of this naphtha as well as other derivatives. Diversion of much of the plant capacities of well-integrated petroleum interests to the production of components of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber is also restricting output and offerings and necessitating inter-refinery transactions in current efforts to meet requirements of the trade.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Unseasonally keen demand prevails for this liquefied gas for use in the production of components of high-octane gasoline. Market continues strong.

Heptane.—Business still sizable. Tone steady.

Hexane.—In fair request. Prices stable.

Octanes.—Interest keeps up well. Market stable.

Pentanes.—Buying movement unseasonally brisk as this gas is being called for in increasingly large quantities for industrial purposes. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 16

Further strength is noted in the light hydrocarbons. War needs seem to be responsible for a large share of this business, while buyers are exerting increasing pressure. Most buyers show anxiety to cover their needs.

Butane.—Request increasing, market firm.

Heptane.—Call more active, and prices strong.

Hexane.—Buyers show more interest, quotations steady.

Octanes.—Good demand, with unchanged market.

Pentanes.—Active orders, prices steady.

Propane.—Volume of business good, quotations holding.

Los Angeles—July 16

Butane continues in active call, but demand for it for high octane gasoline is shortening consumer stocks. Prices firmly held.

Butane.—Supplies tight.

Propane.—Active. No seasonal slack of buying operations yet noticed.

Tulsa—July 16

Fairly active movement continues in both butane and propane.

Butane.—Still in brisk demand. Tone firm.

Propane.—Moving actively. Market strong.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—In unabatedly brisk demand. Prices firmly held.

Paraffin.—Current production and stocks of crude scale light. Semi-refined likewise in rather limited availability. Fully refined grades in very meager supply, with all descriptions above 133-135 AMP wholly unprocurable. Call exceedingly keen and largely going unsatisfied. Market exceedingly strong.

Petrolatums.—Buying interest continuing to reach moderate proportions. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Both technical and U.S.P. grades moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—July 16

Buyer interest in these products holds up well in most cases. Offering pressure is not very active, with sellers apparently not in difficulty over lack of places to dispose of material.

Paraffin.—Buying brisk, and market steady.

Petrolatums.—Call active, prices firm.

White Mineral Oils.—Interest good, quotations stiff.

Los Angeles—July 16

The constantly increasing demand for petroleum waxes has not yet inspired any amplification of production.

Paraffin.—Supply still notably insufficient to meet the sizable volume of unfilled orders. No immediate increase in production contemplated.

Association Meetings:—

American Petroleum Institute, 24th annual meeting, New York, November 29-30, December 1-3.

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
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Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the daily requirements of refineries running around 4,500,000 barrels of crude oil daily, current production of this oil in the fields continues considerably below current needs, despite a recent increase in the average daily output which, for the week ended July 10, averaged 4,092,910 barrels, or 77,175 barrels over that for the preceding week.

The Texas Railroad Commission has asked the Petroleum Administration for War for a substantial increase in its allowable production for August, following the increase of 125,000 barrels to 1,727,000 barrels daily, granted to it by PAW for July.

Official announcement has been made of the completion last week of the eastern extension of the 24-inch pipeline from Texas to the East Coast which is already pumping a small amount of oil and will eventually deliver a capacity run of 300,000 barrels of crude oil at Philadelphia and Bayonne, N. J.

Gasoline.—At the conference held last week by the Director of War Mobilization with representatives of the petroleum industry and a group of members of the House of Representatives, as the first step in an investigation of the domestic gasoline and fuel oil situation on the Atlantic Seaboard, the Petroleum Industry's War Council stated that, if transportation facilities continue to improve, it should soon be possible to give East Coast drivers of motorcars about as much gasoline as those in other parts of the country are receiving. This would mean an increase in the OPA allowances to Eastern drivers from the present one and a half gallons a week for their "A" coupons to the four gallons weekly, granted elsewhere.

Announcement has also been made by PAW that farmers in all States are now receiving first call on available gasoline supplies to aid them in getting out the record crop production called for by the war food program. Previously, farmers in the Eastern shortage zone had already received a priority on gasoline for their nonhighway requirements. This privilege has now been extended to farmers in all States.

Refiners in North Texas have advanced their prices for third grade gasoline an eighth cent per gallon, making their revised range 5⅛ to 5¼ cents per gallon. On the Gulf Coast, refiners have marked up their prices for 80-octane gasoline a quarter cent per gallon to 5¾ cents.

OPA has issued an amendment, designated as No. 115 to its RPS 88, establishing a ceiling price on sales of ethyl gasoline in bulk in Pittsburgh, Pa., at 9.9 cents per gallon, f.o.b. seller's terminal, when made by one refiner to another or others.

OPA has also established maximum prices on bulk lot sales of gasoline by tank wagon sellers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia on quantities of 10,000 gallons or over at levels ranging from a half to three-quarters of a cent per gallon under the price ceilings on full tank wagons.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners in western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices on neutral oils of 150 and 200 viscosity in the 0.25 pour test classification, in tanks, by one cent per gallon to new ranges of 23 to 26 cents for 150 viscosity and 25 to 28 cents for 200 viscosity.

—O-P-D—

Wyo. Refiners Ceiling On Residual Fuels Cut

OPD Washington Bureau

Ceilings for refiners in the State of Wyoming on residual fuel oils of 20-degree gravity and over were reduced by from 12 to 18 cents per barrel to a uniform level of $1.04 per barrel by the Office of Price Administration, July 14.

Other gravity fuel oils in Wyoming remain unchanged at 75 cents per barrel for 9.9 degrees and below; 80 cents for 10 to 12.9 degrees; 92 cents for 13 to 15.9 degrees, and $1.04 for 16 to 19.9 degrees.

Wyoming is designated as price area S where these ceilings are listed in Revised Price Schedule No. 88. These changes are embodied in amendment No. 116 to this schedule, effective July 20.

Obituaries

Fred Hall Kay

Fred Hall Kay, vice-president in charge of exploration and production for the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, this city, died of a heart ailment July 9. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Born at Camp Point, Ill., Mr. Kay received his technical education at the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1907. In 1920, he went to Venezuela as general manager for the Sun Oil Company. In 1932, Mr. Kay joined the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, working here, in Mexico and in Venezuela.

Mr. Kay transferred to the Standard-Vacuum Company in 1939 and was appointed director in charge of exploration and production less than a year later. In May, 1942, he was made vice-president in charge of the same activities.

Alfred D. Hammond, manager of the New York office of the Atlas Powder Company, with which he had been associated for thirty-five years, died in his home in Westfield, N. J., July 8. He was fifty-six years of age. He was a graduate of Temple University. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter and two brothers.

J. William Hocker, sr., president of the Hemlopen Manufacturing Company, one of the first concerns in the United States to manufacture tin handles for brushes, died July 12, in his home in Lewes, Del. He was seventy-nine years old.

Owen Boone Kemp, for nearly forty years a mining engineer in gold, silver and copper areas in California, but in recent years retired, died at his home in Venice, Calif., recently. He was eighty-two years old.

Kay E. Lindberg, a chemist with F. L. Smith & Co., Elizabeth, N. J., died at his home on July 15. Mr. Lindberg was 55 years old. A widow, son and daughter survive.

Joseph E. Mahoney, regional director in New England of the Liggett Drug Company, died July 12, in his home in Providence, R. I. He was fifty-one years old.

E. J. McFarland, vice-president of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis, died July 9, in a hospital in Davenport, Iowa.

Oscar Tyler Peck, former president of the Fred C. White, Inc., glass manufacturer, this city, died recently at his home in Roselle Park, N. J. He was seventy-five years of age.

Edward C. van Pelt, associated with the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company for twenty-five years, died in his home in Rahway, N. J. He was fifty-five years of age.

—O-P-D—

Maurycy Bloch Joins Koster Keunen Company

Maurycy Bloch, formerly manager of American Wax Refining Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., and Tulsa, Oklahoma, since its inception, recently joined Koster Keunen Manufacturing Company, Sayville, L. I., as general manager in charge of manufacturing and sales of petroleum waxes. The plants of Koster Keunen are located in Kilgore, Tex., and Sayville, L. I. Sales office will be maintained in Sayville, L. I.

The Koster Keunen Company was established in 1852 at Aalst, Holland, and has been one of the largest factors in sunbleached beeswax since its establishment. A branch was established in Sayville, L. I., in 1931. The president of the company is Frans Koster.

—O-P-D—

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Price Status Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

Liquefied petroleum gas is a petroleum product under section 1340.157 (b) of price schedule 88, the Office of Price Administration ruled July 13. However, when sold as a motor fuel at retail establishments regulation No. 137 (petroleum products sold at retail) applies. When it is sold for use other than as motor fuel at retail establishments, the General Maximum Price Regulation applies.

ANDERSON-PRICHARD INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

We put quotation marks around this old adage because we don't pretend to be perfect in the making of industrial solvents. But we have had an awful lot of practice these past 22 years in their development, manufacture and application to the industry's needs. Right now, under wartime conditions, we have brought out Apco-Sol No. 42 and No. 47 (Spirits and VM & P range). Their higher solvency reduces your requirements of Xylol. Have you tested them?

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Fertilizer Materials

Superphosphate Production Increases—Fertilizer Tag Sales for Year Largest on Record—Dried Blood and Tankage Higher

Heavy production of superphosphate has continued. Figures released for May show that output was up 18 percent over the same period in 1942. Production each month since February, 1941, has increased over the same month of the preceding year. Although May shipments were relatively large to mixers; there was a seasonal falling off in the total. The amount of distribution was greater than production and visible supplies at the close of May declined. In fact, the total supply was at the lowest level recorded since 1933.

Sales of fertilizer tax tags for the year ending with June were the largest for any year on record. Increases were reported by all the States except Missouri and Kansas. It was reported that distribution of superphosphate in those two States was very heavy and this possibly accounts for the falling off of sales by commercial producers.

Total tonnage of fertilizer consumed last year was placed at over 10,000,000 tons. There is every indication that next year over 11,000,000 tons will be used. There will be much more nitrogen used than ever before and considerably more superphosphate, but somewhat less potash than was used this past year. A year ago farmers were faced with a shortage of nitrogen, which was met largely by reducing the average nitrogen content of mixed fertilizers. There was some local shortages of phosphoric acid and potash, but these were shortages only when measured by demand, for actually more phosphoric acid and potash were used during the past 12 months than were ever used before in any one year.

Most of the nitrogen supply will come from war plants in the form of ammonia nitrate. Rapid progress has been made during recent weeks in putting this material into better condition for both handling in fertilizer plants and on farms, and there are many indications that it can be used satisfactorily.

Higher prices for dried blood and tankage have been established through Revised Maximum Price Regulation 74. Both markets are now quoted at $5.53 for each full percentage unit of ammonia there in.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dried blood, 58c. per ammonia unit. Tankage, 43c. per ammonia unit.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Shipments of allocated material reported to be moving promptly and it looked as if the month's deliveries would involve satisfactory dimensions.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Market movement governed by allocations. Prices remained unchanged, market steady. Estimates on operations of by product cokeovens for the week ended July 10 indicate a production of 37,209,000 pounds from that source.

Castor Pomace.—Sales reported at former prices. Moderate quantities were obtainable for prompt shipment.

Cyanimide.—Producers shipped all allocation orders would permit. Position of market unchanged.

Fish Meal.—Some business reported at Baltimore on a when-and-if-basis at ceiling prices. Reports mixed on menhaden catch to date.

Soda Nitrate.—Allocation allotments were absorbed promptly and were responsible for the week's movement. Shipments to war industries and fertilizer mixers reported heavy.

Tankage and Dried Blood.—Higher price for tankage and dried blood have been established through Revised Maximum Price Regulation 74. The markets are quoted at $5.53 for each full percentage unit of ammonia there in. High prices have restricted uses of these materials for fertilizer and most of production has gone for feeding purposes.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Shipments to mixers continued along satisfactory lines. Producers seemed to be in a favorable position to meet the demand for Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock. The heavy call for this basic material was sufficient to hold the market in a steady condition.

Superphosphate.—According to official figures, production of superphosphate continued to increase through the month of May. The gain was 18 percent over the same month in 1942. Shipments and also the amount used in mixed goods revealed a seasonal decrease in May, but were still relatively heavy. The total volume disposed of exceeded output resulting in another drop in stocks. In fact stocks at the end of May were at the lowest level since 1933. Bureau of Census, computing statistics from 154 plants, gives stocks on May 31 at 478,364 short tons of 18 percent normal a-p-a, concentrated 45 percent 43,751 and wet base 18 percent at 3,385 tons. These figures compare with 505,986 tons of 18 percent normal, 38,021 tons 45 percent concentrated and 9,708 tons wet base 18 percent for April 30 of this year.

Potashes

Deliveries against recently placed contracts were responsible for most of the week's movement. Mixers were calling for their July quota and it was expected combined shipments would make a satisfactory showing. Estimates place the average monthly movement a little above 40,000 tons for agricultural purposes.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Output of sulphur was moderate through the month of May. During the first five months of 1943, production was 25 percent and mine shipments 15 percent less than in the same period a year ago. May production was 232,637 long tons compared with 212,385 in April. Jan.-May production this year was 1,109,633 long tons against 1,480,922 for the same time in 1942. Producers stocks May 31 were 4,988,230 long tons compared with 5,043,363 on April 30 and 4,949,008 a year ago. Sales of pyrites were reported at former prices.

—*Continued on page 70*

Fertilizer Tag Sales: June

	Equivalent tons June. 1943.	June. 1942.	July-June. 1942-43.
Virginia	7,890	9,685	423,574
North Carolina	17,680	35,161	1,292,655
South Carolina	12,080	14,040	802,498
Georgia	14,526	16,669	988,191
Florida	45,528	33,396	702,055
Alabama	6,250	13,550	640,200
Mississippi	6,427	10,711	428,575
Tennessee	2,725	4,752	214,728
Arkansas	920	2,300	153,583
Louisiana	400	5,550	181,443
Texas	2,300	1,915	153,881
Oklahoma	143	.....	16,494
Totals South	116,819	147,729	5,997,872
Indiana	2,325	1,587	431,714
Illinois	1,350	112	86,905
Kentucky	9,048	2,146	144,952
Missouri	278	2,916	78,783
Kansas	.....	5,028	8,413
Totals Midwest	13,001	11,791	750,767
Grand totals	129,820	159,520	6,748,639

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Phosphate Export Ass'n Advances F. C. Noyes

Frederick C. Noyes has been named executive secretary of the Phosphate Export Association. Mr. Noyes has been serving as secretary of the association since its formation in 1919. Prior to joining the association as secretary, Mr. Noyes, who was born in Montclair, N. J., in 1889, was for a year with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and previously for seven years with the Coronet Phosphate Company. During World War 1, Mr. Noyes served as a captain in the army. Appointment of Mr. Noyes as executive secretary was announced following a meeting of the directorate of the association July 15. Action on naming a president, to fill a vacancy caused by the recent death of Morgan H. Grace, was not taken at the directorate meeting.

—O-P-D—

Tallow Plant Destroyed

The plant of the Kings-Tulare Tallow Works, near Hanford, Calif., was destroyed by fire July 7, and the damage was estimated at $50,000 by the owners:—Mrs. Matilda DeMont and her son, Peter DeMont.

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THE BARRETT DIVISION
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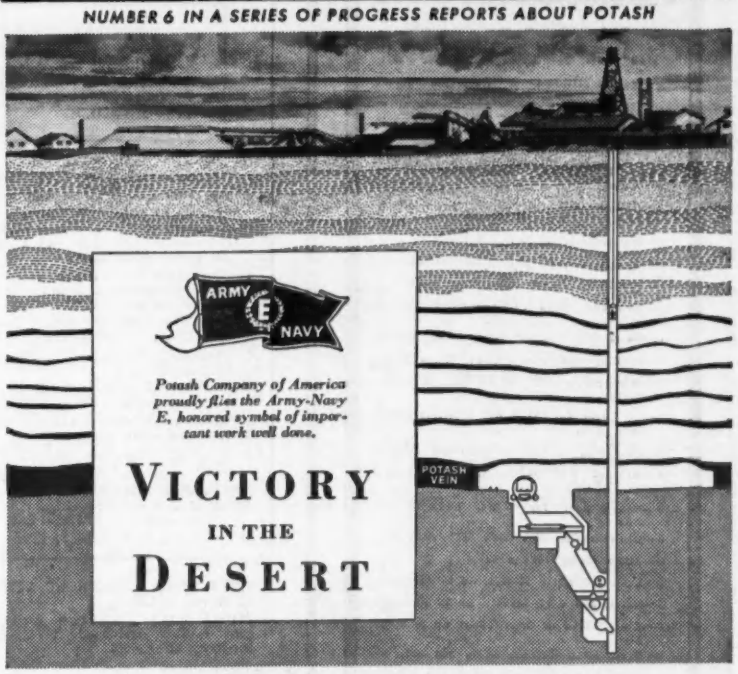
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IN THE
DESERT
POTASH VEIN

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War has brought swift increase in demand for Potash to help grow food, for Potash to keep the chemical industry supplied. Deliveries in 1942 were the highest ever. In 1943 they probably will increase again. Agriculture must share the supply with industry, of course, and each must contribute pro rata to the supply required to take care of the emergency needs of our Allies. The important fact is that over a million tons of refined grades of Potash are being produced; emergency needs are being met.

We've been part of the troops in this battle for Potash and we're proud of it. We appreciate, too, the cooperation and support which the fertilizer industry has given since the battle began.

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FOR SALE—Well established West Coast drug packaging business. Ample inventories and production quotas. Proprietaries included. Essential business with excellent postwar outlook. Selling business because of ill health, otherwise would not entertain idea of selling. Please mail reply to Room 202—4226 W. Adams, Los Angeles, Calif.

Containers Wanted

WANTED:—One-quarter gallon and 1 gallon paint and varnish cans or jars. Also corrugated boxes for same. Can handle any amount. Will pay market. Advise what you have. BOX 473, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

HAVING PUT in larger equipment we have for sale six Schutz-O'Neill Limited Type pulverizers 16 inch and 20 inch belt drive. Can be inspected. BOX 524, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

THREE ROLL 12x30 Paint Mill—20 and 30 inch water cooled stone mills; 2, 15-gallon pony mixers; 450-gallon sulphonator; 50-HP Economic boiler; 40-HP diesel engine; 3, 200-gallon copper tanks; 2, 50-gallon; 1, 9-gallon pebble mills; 36 inch diameter stoneware tower. Lawler Company, Durham avenue and L.V.R.R., Metuchen, N. J.

WE HAVE modern high speed equipment for making any small canvas articles, filter sacks, etc. Send samples for quotation. Industrial Filter Sack Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 501, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

DARK COLORED paint oil requiring no priority, not applicable to quota, no restrictions, 70 percent solids by weight, 8 cents per pound, f.o.b. New York, in drums furnished by purchaser. Ten gallon samples at $1.00 per gallon. BOX 530, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GUM KARAYA, Powdered for food purposes—available 15,000 pounds. Tonka Beans, Surinam, 23,000 pounds. Samples and information on request. BOX 531, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 500, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 68*

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1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Proctor Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
6—Colton & Stokes ½" to ¾" Proform Tablet Machines.
1—W.&P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spiral Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1,000 lbs.
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 30 & 600 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond & Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

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18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia. x 16', 5,600 gallons
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1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

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1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
4—PEBBLE MILLS: 2 Patterson porox lined 300 gal.: 1—6'x5' Steel lined: 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
5—4,000 lbs., 2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-8B jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Cresson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m. d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS: 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater type; No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m.d. to West, 500 HP synchr. Motor 3-60-440 V
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10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anco 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
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1—28"x60", B. & C. DRYER m. d.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
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5—Direct heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells, 3—4'x30'.
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1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER.
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1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle, with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

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15 Semi-automatic and fully automatic, single head, 4 head and 6 head Cappers, by Pneumatic Scale, Capem, Haskin, Elgin and others.

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19 Tubular Condensers and Heat Exchangers, Copper, Brass, Steel, Monel—up to 1520 sq. ft. cooling surface.

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1 Acme Machine Jaw Crusher.
1 Economy Ice Crusher, throat 18" x 15".
1 Universal Jaw Crusher, three hoppers, 12" x 12" tapering to 4" x 6", BD.
1 Creasy Ice Crusher, about 15" rotor dia., hopper 16½" x 10¼".
1 Sprout Waldron No. 5 Crusher, tight pulley.
1 Ross Conical Crusher, fly wheel hopper.

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1 Devine Rotary Vacuum, 3' dia. x 25' long.
2 Louisville Tubular Dryers, 6' x 35', arranged for motor drive.
1 Dryer, Steam Heated, Gehnrich Festoon Type 5'6" wide x 20'6' long.
8 Sheet Steel Rotary Kilns, 7'6" dia. tapered to 5'.
1 J. P. Devine Drum Dryer, vacuum type, 2' x 2'.
1 J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5' x 30'.
1 Gas Dryer, 41" deep, 110" high, 54" wide with 2 gas burners.
1 Gehnrich Gas Heated Dryer, 4'6" wide x 6' dia. x 7' high, complete with truck.
1 Bartlett-Snow Horizontal Sheet Steel Digester, 6' dia. x 18' long, dished heads.

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2 Sharples Centrifugals, arranged for Belt Drive, complete with all attachments.
Tolhurst, Troy, Weston, Barnes & Erb, Heine, Viersen, 24" to 48" baskets.

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12 Gravity Fillers, Kiefer, U.S., Fowler, Haller, Louisville, Miller, 6 spout to 18 spout, semi- and fully automatic.

POWDER FILLERS

1 Natl. Packaging Mach. Co., 2 Station, model K, type M, Powder Filler.
1 Pneumatic Scale, Rotary, Powder Filler.
2 Pneumatic Scale, bulk weight Fillers, one straight line type, other circular type.
8 Powder Fillers, Kiefer, Day, Gump, Hoepner, Edtbouer, Scott—fully and semi-automatic.

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1 Standard Automatic, 12 spout, Vacuum Filling Machine.
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2 Standard Automatic, 12 and 15 spout, Vacuum Fillers.
12 Pneumatic, Standard Automatic, Alsop, International, Lehman, Fowler, Kiefer Vacuum Fillers, 2 to 16 spout.
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FILLERS—Continued

PRESSURE FILLERS—tubes and jars.
1 Special, 4 piston, Jcktd. Filler, Cast Iron Hopper, MD, bronze cplinder.
3 M & S, 4 to 6 spout Fillers.
15 Ayers, Hansen, National, Progressive, Filler Machine Co., 4 to 10 spout, automatic Fillers.

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30 KIEFFER, Sietz, Furka, Loew, Valez, Schlangen, Blackburn Smith Filters.
1 Kelly Filter, 4' x 10' cylinder, 10 Frames, 5" centers.

KETTLES

75 Copper Steam Jcktd. Kettles, from 20 to 750 gal., some with agitators.
57 New and Used Stainless Steel and Monel Kettles, from 5 gal. to 200 gal.
16 Iron and Steel Kettles, 20 gal. to 1000 gal.

LABELERS

6 Burt & Knapp Can Labelers, No. 1 to No. 10 can.
9 Semi- and Fully Automatic Bottle Jar Labelers, World, National and Ermold, O & J, Weeks, etc.
5 New Jersey Pony Labelrite Machines, models 86 MD and 86 ML.

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9 Hammermills, Williams, Mead, F.M.C., some with dust collectors and screens.
2 Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers 24" complete with motors.
17 Schutz O'Neill, Bauer, Munson, Sprout Waldron, single runner and double runner, Attrition Mills.
24 Other Disintegrators, cake breakers, crushers, and similar equipment.

ROLLER and STONE MILLS

3 Ross and Day 12" x 30", 3 roll, watercooled Mills.
2 Noyes double roller Mills with corrugated Rollers, 9" x 24".
1 Wolf Roller Mill, 3 sets of rollers, 9" diam. x 30" L.

PEBBLE MILLS

6 Thropp, silex lined, 5' x 6' Pebble Mills.
1 Hardinge, 8' x 22", Steel Ball Mill, with chilled iron liners.
1 Dry Mill, 4'6" x 20', Allis Chalmers, arranged for motor drive.
2 Abbe Tube Mills, 4'6" dia. x 18'9½" long.
10 West Pebble Mills, porcelain lined, cast iron construction, various sizes.
1 Steel lined, Continuous, Ball Mill, 5' dia. x 8' L.
2 Patterson, porcelain lined, Pebble Mills, 23" x 21"

MIXERS

1 W & P Double Arm Mixer, 100 gal. cap.
6 J. H. Day, Heavy Duty Mass Mixers, from 30 gal. to 200 gal.
1 Broughton, double arm, style No. 2 Mixer.
1 Abbe Lenart, No. 4, Mixer, 55 gal. capacity
2 J. H. Day, Jcktd, single arm Mixers, 200 gal. cap.
3 Barber Mixers, Jcktd. capacity approx. 2000 lbs.
1 W & P Jcktd. Mixer, 50 gal. capacity.
1 W & P, size 15, Vacuum Type, Jcktd. Mixer.
1 Abbe Mastedon, 200 gal. Jcktd. Mixer.
22 New and Used Dry Mixers, from 50 lbs. to 2000 lbs.
2 Ross & Day, 40 gal., Pony Mixers.
2 J. H. Day, 15 gal., Pony Mixers.

VACUUM PANS and STILLS

4 Copper Vacuum Pans, jcktd. and unjcktd., up to 54" dia.
3 Copper, Jcktd., Vacuum Stills, 60 gal. each.

PRESSES

1 Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co. Press, 24½" x 29", triplex pump.
1 Hydraulic Press Co. Fruit Juice Presses.

FILTERPRESSES

1 Shriver, 24" x 24", 30 chambers
1 42" x 42", Iron, Sperry Filterpress, with 57 recessed plates.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

1 Package Machinery Co. Wrapper, wraps 9/16" cube, 30" intake conveyer, MD.
4 Wrapping Machines, Package Machinery and others.
1 Standard Knapp, top and bottom Gluer and Sealer for cartons.
1 Jones, No. 130 Carton Sealer.

PUMPS

17 Rotary Pumps, Yale & Towne, Viking, Glover, Industrial, "Westco," New and Used, of varying capacities.
10 Centrifugal Pumps, Davis, Buffalo, Recco, Pennsylvania, Schneible, Gould, Burke—in Iron and Bronze.
2 Buffalo Centrifugal Pumps, 4 stage, 250 GPM, 400 head.
1 J. P. Devine, 10" x 8", Vacuum Pump, Jcktd. BD, 48" x 6¼" face.
2 Worthington & Devine, Duplex, Dry, Vacuum Pump, 12" x 12" x 12".
1 Worthington, 9 x 8½ x 10, Wet, Vacuum Pump.
1 American Marsh, Wet, Vacuum Pump, belt driven.
1 Worthington, horizontal, Duplex Pump, ¾" x 4".
8 Other Vacuum Pumps, dry and wet, Leiman, Crowell, Kiefer, Packard, of varying capacities.

STILLS

1 Copper Column, 38" x 37' high, with all auxiliaries.
1 Copper Column, 27" x 22' high, no auxiliaries.
1 Steel Jcktd. Still Pot, dished, 66" dia. x 41" deep.
1 Copper Still or Preheater, 1588 gal. capacity.
1 Pfaudler, Jcktd. Glass and Lead lined Vacuum Still, 250 gal. capacity.
1 Badger, Vertical, Ether Still, 18" dia. x 51" deep.

TABLET MACHINES

1 Single Punch Tablet Machine, capable of making 5" dia. tablet, complete with Hopper, 24" x 24", x 10".
1 F. J. Stokes, single punch, R, Tablet Machine.

TANKS and KETTLES

8 Copper Tanks, size 4' x 10'6", 1000 gal capacity.
20 Other Copper Tanks and Kettles, 75 gal. to 500 gal. capacity.
3 Aluminum Tanks and Kettles, 240 gals. to 500 gal. capacity.
12 Iron Kettles and Tanks, 20 to 100 gal. capacity.
55 Alsop and Pfauldler Glass Lined Tanks of varying capacities.
30 Steel and Iron Storage Tanks, lined and unlined, up to 500 gal. capacity.
12 4' x 20', Sheet Steel, closed, riveted and welded Tanks, capacity 2000 gal.

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FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 66

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 499, I. Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED
From Buffalo, New York

1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Raymond 3 Roll High Side Mill.
1—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Ball Mill, with air classifier.
1—Ruggles Cole 54" x 26', Class A-4, Rotary Dryer, with furnace and fan.
4—Bucket Elevators, steel housing, 40' to 50' centers.

PRICED ATTRACTIVELY FOR QUICK SALE

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Ruggles Coles 54" x 26' Rotary Dryer.
1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
1—Buflovak 5' x 8' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, double door, each with 20—59"x76" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 11', 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary 3' x 30', 4' x 30', 5' x 35', 6' x 65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3' x 5' x 8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6' x 60' to 8' x 125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

1—Elyria 100 gal. Vacuum Still with 2—300 gal. glass lined receivers, condenser and pump.
2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42" x 60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gals.
1—Devine 60" x 48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Easemlo.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, with 15 HP AC motor, bottom discharge, solid basket.
1—Battery of 3 American Tool 40" Suspended Type, perforated baskets, bottom discharge.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended, 15 HP AC motors, bottom discharge, bronze baskets.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type, solid basket, belt driven.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
3—40" Suspended Type, bottom discharge, with 30 HP motors, 1200 RPM.
4—Tolhurst 40", 48", 60", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 4 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200, 300, 600.

MIXERS

2—W. & P. 9 and 20 gal. Mixers.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, Jacketed, 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
3—Robinson Powder Mixers, 1,500 lb.
5—Change Can, 3½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 26"x26", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 28" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 28 chambers.
5—Oliver Rotary 4'x8' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 18.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—Hardinge Ball Mill, 7' x 36", tilanite lined, with air classifier.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½' x 3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24" x 28", 32" x 36", 75 to 100 gal.
18—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 600 gal.
6—Day, Bias Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
2—Raymond Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill, with 20 HP AC motor.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
26—Wood Tanks, 300 to 10,000 gals.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
2—30'x30', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
18—Steel, 1,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
2—Heat Exchangers, 300 and 350 sq. ft.
3—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners, 30"x8'.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

WANTED CHEMIST with knowledge of alkyds and synthetic resins by large Midwestern manufacturer. State age, experience and draft status. BOX 517, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED. Thoroughly experienced in the manufacture of morpholine. Either to take a permanent position with us or to act as a consultant. Replies will be treated in strict confidence. Synthetic Products Co. 2301 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

CHEMISTS WANTED:—For paint and lacquer formulation. Permanent positions with well established Cleveland company. 100 percent War Work with excellent post-war possibilities. Give full details in first letter, age, training, experience, draft status, etc. The Ferbert- Schorndorfer Company, 12815 Elmwood Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMAN:—Chemist with technical sales experience to sell industrial and fine chemicals for nationally known chemical manufacturer, both to war and civilian industries in New York City. Permanent post-war position. Send complete details which will be held in full confidence. Drawing account against commission. BOX 528, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ENGINEER. Production development on thermo-setting resins. Unusual opportunity for chemical engineer to work with variety of resins and make a reputation for himself in this progressive company. Man must have worked 3 or more years in production or production development of thermo-setting resins. Experience in manufacture of varnish resins also important. Job with essential war industry and established business in Northern New Jersey. If full skill now employed in war work, do not apply. Write stating experience, education, age and salary desired. BOX 930, Equity, 113 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.

TANKS

23 Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40' Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90' Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80' Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82' Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100' Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

OLIVER Continuous Rotary Filters, 4' x 5'.
SPERRY 24" Bronze Plate and Frame Filter Press.
DeLAVAL m. d. Centrifugal Clarifier.
Closed Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle, 1200 gal.
BETHLEHEM C. I. Jacketed Kettle, closed, 1800 gal.
500 gal. Mixing Tank, 7½ HP motor.
DAY 3 roll 12 x 32 W. C. Mill.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

AIR COMPRESSOR
For Sale
INGERSOLL RAND STEAM DRIVEN CROSS COMPOUND

Size—14 & 25 & 22 & 13 x 16
Piston Displacement . . . . . 1190 C. F. M.
Normal Air Intake Pressure . . . 0 lbs. gauge
Maximum Air Discharge Pressure 100 lbs. gauge
Delivery Capacity at 100 lbs. . . 1035 C. F. M.
Max. Steam Pres. at 490° Temp. . 150 lbs. gauge

PEEBLES CHEMICAL COMPANY
BENNING, D. C.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

Small going tablet manufacturing company or several rotary tablet machines and other equipment for tablet manufacture. Communicate with Plantation Extract Corp., 450 W. 31st St., New York, N.Y.

Positions Vacant

WANTED:—Experienced varnish maker and helper. Draft exempt. State age and previous experience. Salary desired. Excellent opportunity for the right men. Location, Eastern seaboard. BOX 529, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WANTED:—Research chemist to head our laboratory. Pay above average. Essential company: Perfection Paint & Color Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Positions Wanted

AVAILABLE: GRADUATE chemist. Twenty years experience in protective coatings industry as chemist, purchasing agent, production manager, plant manager and technical sales. Familiar with practical applications, government specifications, raw materials, priorities and present day purchasing. Draft exempt. Well known in the industry. BOX 520, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

FOREIGN TRADE specialist. Years' residence, travel in principal markets of the world. Administration, marketing, research, surveys, management. For years successfully carrying on business with chemical, engineering and allied industries. Qualified by experience and training to take complete charge. Fluent Spanish, Portuguese. American. Write only. BOX 70, c/o Arkenberg Special Agency, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGER, college graduate, registered pharmacist, experienced in production of general line of pharmaceuticals, purchasing and general management, wishes similar position with ethical house. Gentile, married. BOX 521, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 69

-EMSCO-

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVENUE, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephone: Mitchell 2-3536

MIXERS - CONDENSERS - TANKS
KETTLES - BOILERS
PUMPS - AUTOCLAVES - DRYERS

LIQUIDATION

LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED. REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

Everything Must Be Moved by August 1st

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifugal, with solid steel basket, bottom discharge, belt driven
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, with solid steel basket, bottom discharge, 10 HP vertical motor
1—Lummus Heat Exchanger, 16" dia. x 15' long, with approximately 146 ¾" brass tubes
1—Heat Exchanger, 12" x 12', with approximately 124 ½" brass tubes
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 15 HP motor
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Hammer Mill, direct connected to 25 HP motor
1—36" x 54" Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, gear and pinion pulley drive, liquid discharge
1—Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Co. Hydraulic Press, with 18" dia. steel basket with pump attached
2—Buffalo Can Fillers, ½ to 5 gal.
1—Bronze Mangle, with 1 HP motor
1—Taber 5" x 5" Centrifugal Pump, with 7½ HP motor
9—Gould and Taber 3", 2½", 2" Centrifugal Pumps, pulley drive
2—Gould 2½" x 2", 2" x 1½", iron Centrifugal Pumps, with 3 HP motors
1—Fairbanks Morse 1½" x 1" Centrifugal Pump with 1½ HP motor
1—Steel Mixing Tank, 175 gal. capacity, with Nettco drive
8—8' dia. x 7' high, 2,500 gal., Wood Stave Tanks with (monel agitators) agitator drives
3—1,200 gal. Wood Stave Tanks
3—5' 6" dia. x 6' high, 750 gal., Wood Tanks, with Nettco agitator drives
2—4' 6" x 4' Wood Tanks with coils and agitator drives
2—10,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitator drives
1—10,000 gal. Wood Tank with two gate type agitators and driven by U. S. 7½ HP reduction drive motor
1—4' 6" x 5', 600 gal. Wood Tank, lead lined, with monel agitator
1—Alsop 3 HP Vertical Agitator Drive with shaft and propellers
1—Economy Hand Operated Paper Baler
12—Motors, 5, 7½, 10 and 15 HP, 3/60/220 volt, with compensators
MISCELLANEOUS: Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Piping, Valves, etc.

WIRE PHONE WRITE

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
183 Varick Street New York 14, N. Y.
WAlker 5-6892

Business Wants

—Continued from page 68

Positions Wanted

PERFUME COMPOUNDER. Years of experience in originating and duplicating odors from aromatics and essential oils. Competent to assume responsibility as consultant to cosmetic and pharmaceutical trade. American. 50 years of age. BOX 522, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RESEARCH CHEMIST with years of successful experience desires supervisory position with an Eastern pharmaceutical company. Excellent background of education, experience and accomplishment. American born, age 42. Draft status 3A. BOX 525, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Air Express Shipping Discussed in Booklet

Hinde & Dauch Paper Company has issued a new booklet on "How to Ship by Air Express." All the important phases of shipping by air are covered in "question and answer" style, thus providing simplified and "direct-to-the-point" information. Copies may be had without charge by writing to the company at Sandusky, Ohio, mentioning the REPORTER.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Shortening Price Control Exempt

Exemption from price control of linseed oil shortening, of which very little has been made in this country, is extended from July 11 to September 1, 1943, or until dollars-and-cents ceilings have been fixed, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action is amendment 37 to Revised Price Schedule No. 53.

WANTED

We are manufacturers requiring Fibre Drums for shipment of our products.

Unfortunately we are not on the critical list of users and can get no allocations.

We will buy second hand Emery Carpenter, Keystone 30 to 50 Gallon Fibre Drums or other make of equal grade, if same are in good refillable condition and free from holes.

Advise quantity, grade, and price.

Address: Box 519, care of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

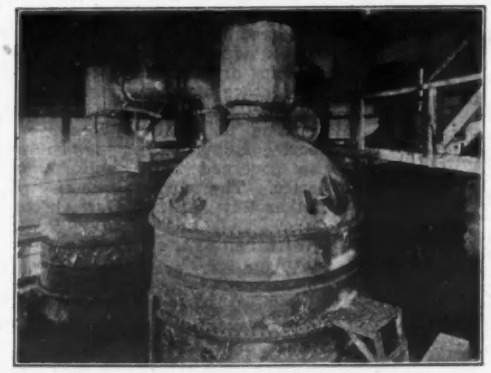
WE ARE NOT SECOND HAND DEALERS BUT MANUFACTURERS AND USERS

FOR SALE

QUADRUPLE EFFECT COPPER EVAPORATORS

Including ALL MACHIMERY & EQUIPMENT FOR A COMPLETE EXTRACT WORKS

From the Former Old Fort Extract Works, Old Fort, N. C.



Manufactured by the Joseph Oates & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alternating type; 4 pans 9'6" diameter by 16'6" high overall. There are 1893 1½" x 39" Copper Tubes; 36" diameter by 48" high, Copper Save-Alls.

1—42" Diameter by 12' High Condensor; 4—14" Exhaust Steam Connections including all Fittings, Valves, Gauges, Thermometers, Connections, etc.

PUMPS With Above Evaporator Include 1 Guild & Garrison Horizontal Simplex Extractor; 1 Guild & Garrison Fly-wheel type Dry Vacuum pump; 1 Guild & Garrison Horizontal Simplex type Wet Vacuum Pump; 1 Guild & Garrison Horizontal Simplex Water Pump; 1 M.T. Davidson Simplex Hot Well Pump; 1 Elk Tanning Co. Horizontal Duplex Soda Pump; 1 M. T. Davidson Horizontal Simplex Thin Liquor Pump; 1 M. T. Davidson Horizontal Simplex Pump.

These Evaporators can be Separated and made single Evaporators

PRICED RIGHT FOR QUICK SALE

OTHER EQUIPMENT

Battery of 16 EXTRACTORS Manufactured by Pusey & Jones Co.

Two 8 cell Diffusion Battery Cells 6'9" diameter by 19'6" high, Steel Shell.

GENERATORS, SWITCHBOARDS, MOTORS, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, CONVEYORS, Etc.

12 HORIZONTAL RETURN TUBULAR BOILERS *Dutch Oven Type*

10,000 gal. STEEL TANK;

Also UNDERGROUND WATER MAIN, PUMPS, Etc.

Also STEEL & FRAME BUILDINGS 33,600 ft. of RAILROAD TRACK, consisting of 40 and 63 lb. rail, FROGS and SWITCHES, and 7 ACRES of GROUND.

WILL SELL ALL OR ANY PART THEREOF.

For Full Particulars and Complete Discriptive Circular Write, Wire or Phone

PLANT & EQUIPMENT PURCHASING CO.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE BLDG. CINCINNATI, OHIO—Phone MAin 2143

Tung Fruit Evaluation

—Continued from page 7

When this value was substituted in equation (1) and the mean values of X and Y were used, the straight line (figure I) could be drawn, showing the relationship between oil content and kernel content of tung fruit. Table II shows the actual values determined and values estimated from the straight line in figure I, on the eighty-eight samples of tung fruit. From the data in table II, the standard error of estimates, Syx, was calculated to be 0.83 from the equation:—

$$(3)\ Syx = \frac{S\ (Y-E)^2}{n-2}$$

The summation of $(Y-E)^2$ equals 59.29 and n is the number of samples, in this instance, eighty-eight.

This figure gives the amount of oil in the tung fruit which cannot be explained by means of kernel content. The probable error is 0.7 times Syx = 0.58 percent. The data from which this line was derived were based upon the analyses of one hundred fruit samples. The error of estimate will increase as the size of the sample is diminished, the results of the analysis being no better than the sample selected. A study of sampling directions for peanuts suggested that tung fruit be drawn from twenty-five bags of a load of fruit, or at twenty-five intervals during the unloading operations.

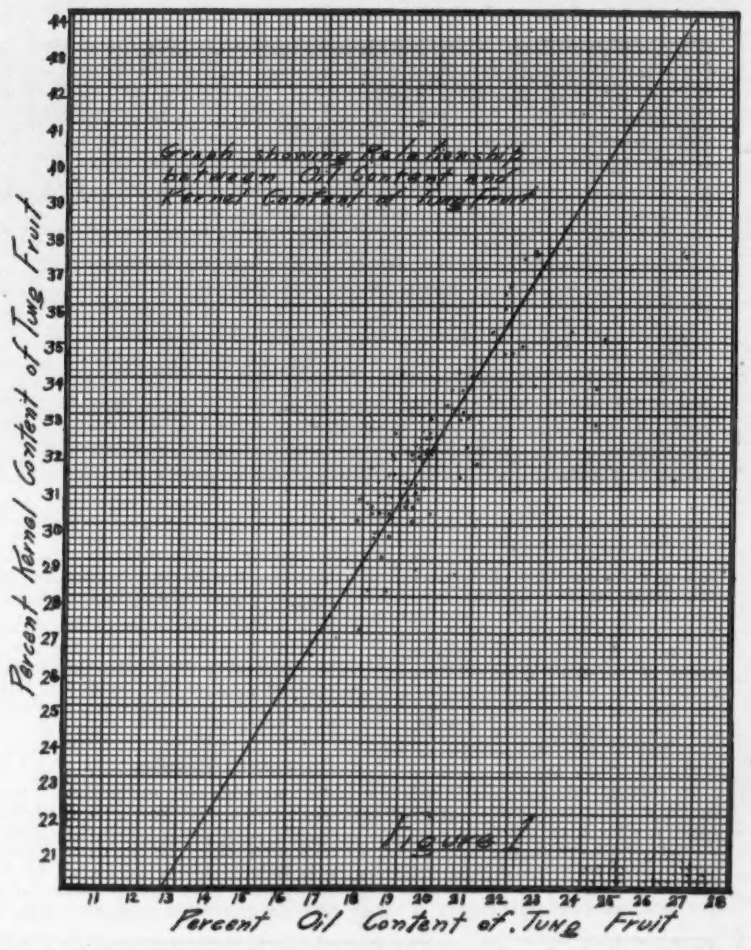

Graph showing Relationship between Oil Content and Kernel Content of Tung Fruit
Percent Kernel Content of Tung Fruit
Percent Oil Content of Tung Fruit
Figure I

Table II—Actual and Estimated Oil Content of 88 Samples of Tung Fruit

X	Y	E	Y—E	(Y—E)²
34.1	20.6	21.0	—0.4	0.16
34.2	20.7	21.2	—0.5	0.25
34.7	21.8	21.4	0.4	0.16
32.9	20.6	20.3	0.3	0.09
34.2	21.9	21.1	0.8	0.64
30.8	19.0	19.0	0.0	0.00
29.7	18.3	18.4	—0.1	0.01
32.0	21.0	19.8	1.2	1.44
30.3	19.8	18.7	1.1	1.21
33.2	20.5	20.5	0.0	0.00
32.4	19.5	20.0	—0.5	0.25
31.9	19.4	19.7	—0.3	0.09
31.4	18.8	19.4	—0.6	0.36
34.6	21.0	21.3	—0.3	0.09
32.9	20.0	20.3	—0.3	0.09
30.2	17.1	18.7	—1.6	2.56
30.8	18.5	19.0	—0.5	0.25
31.9	18.8	19.7	—0.9	0.81
30.1	17.8	18.6	—0.8	0.64
35.9	21.7	22.1	—0.4	0.16
36.3	21.7	22.3	—0.6	0.36
36.5	21.9	22.5	—0.6	0.36
37.3	22.3	23.0	—0.7	0.49
38.1	23.4	23.5	—0.1	0.01
37.5	22.6	23.1	—0.5	0.25
30.5	18.2	18.9	—0.7	0.49
31.8	18.7	19.1	—1.0	1.00

Table II—Actual and Estimated Oil Content of 88 Samples of Tung Fruit

X	Y	E	Y—E	(Y—E)²
31.9	19.3	19.8	—0.5	0.25
31.1	18.4	19.3	—0.9	0.81
32.5	19.7	20.1	—0.4	0.16
33.7	20.7	20.9	—0.2	0.04
30.8	18.5	19.1	—0.6	0.36
31.1	19.1	19.3	—0.2	0.04
25.2	16.1	15.8	0.3	0.09
31.4	18.7	19.4	—0.7	0.49
32.6	19.3	20.2	—0.9	0.81
31.6	18.2	19.6	—1.4	1.96
29.8	18.3	18.5	—0.2	0.04
31.8	19.3	19.8	—0.5	0.25
30.8	18.7	19.1	—0.4	0.16
30.3	18.4	18.8	—0.4	0.16
26.1	15.0	16.3	—1.3	1.69
30.3	18.2	18.8	—0.6	0.36
34.9	22.3	21.6	+0.7	0.49
33.5	21.4	20.7	0.7	0.49
30.5	19.1	18.9	0.2	0.04
32.4	19.7	20.1	—0.4	0.16
29.7	18.7	18.5	0.2	0.04
30.6	18.1	19.0	—0.9	0.81
26.4	16.7	16.4	0.3	0.09
28.2	18.6	17.4	1.2	1.44
31.7	21.1	19.6	1.5	2.25
35.3	23.5	21.7	1.8	3.24
30.5	19.3	18.8	0.5	0.25
31.3	20.6	19.3	1.3	1.69
29.1	18.5	18.0	0.5	0.25
28.8	19.4	17.8	1.6	2.56
27.1	17.9	16.8	1.1	1.21
33.8	22.6	20.8	1.8	3.24
32.1	20.8	19.8	1.0	1.00
31.0	19.5	19.2	0.3	0.09
30.3	18.8	18.7	0.1	0.01
32.9	20.8	20.3	0.5	0.25
32.8	21.1	20.1	1.0	1.00
30.3	18.7	18.7	0.0	0.00
28.2	18.1	17.5	0.6	0.36
31.7	19.5	19.6	—0.1	0.01
30.7	19.1	19.0	0.1	0.01
30.1	19.1	18.6	0.5	0.25
31.1	19.3	19.2	0.1	0.01
32.0	20.2	19.8	0.4	0.16
33.8	22.2	20.8	1.4	1.96
34.7	22.0	21.4	0.6	0.36
30.9	19.4	19.0	0.4	0.16
33.4	21.0	20.6	0.4	0.16
37.6	23.5	23.1	0.4	0.16
33.1	20.7	20.4	0.3	0.09
35.1	24.5	21.6	2.9	8.41
34.1	20.9	21.0	—0.1	0.01
31.8	20.0	19.6	0.4	0.16
30.7	19.5	19.0	0.5	0.25
28.5	16.9	17.6	—0.7	0.49
35.3	21.4	21.7	—0.3	0.09

Tung Huller Developed

It was emphasized at the last meeting of the tung oil association that the hulling of tung fruit on the farm is an important problem of the tung industry. Our first studies on this subject indicated the deterioration of dehulled tung fruit is not as rapid as was commonly thought, provided the tung fruit

are thoroughly air-dried before the hulling procedure. At least one tung producer is now hulling the fruit at the grove and shipping the hulled fruit to the mill for processing. Undoubtedly difficulty in obtaining hulling equipment has prevented others from doing likewise.

For some time our laboratory at Gainesville has been studying the hulling of tung fruit shortly after they ripen and fall from the trees. The advantage of this over the present practice of allowing the fruit to remain in the fields for two months is clearly recognized by all. Our first experiments, following the practice used on English walnuts, consisted of the treatment of the fruit with ethylene gas, followed by a hulling operation, using an English walnut huller. The results were encouraging, but the use of ethylene gas offers some difficulties in the tung groves.

Figure II

In further hulling experiments the newly ripened tung fruit were hulled shortly after they fell to the ground. In this study, using the English walnut huller, we were able to separate the newly ripened tung fruit into two portions, one consisting chiefly of tung seed, but containing about 10 percent of hull material; the second portion consisting chiefly of hull material, but containing about 5 percent of tung seed.

Last Fall we were assisted in this study by I. F. Reed, agricultural engineer, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Tillage Machinery Laboratory, at Auburn, Ala. Mr. Reed modified the English walnut huller to make it more suitable for use on tung fruit by adjusting the space between the hulling knives and the rotating wire brush, modifying the action of the discharge chain, altering the intake action, and placing a suction pipe over the discharging seed to remove most of the remaining hulls. The whole mechanism was activated by a portable gasoline engine.

Operating Results

A number of experiments were made, both with newly ripened fruit shortly after they fell to the ground and with dry fruit soaked in water over night before hulling. In the latter case, both the discharge chain and the aspiration were modified. In one experiment the seed contained 2 percent hulls and 1 percent of the seed were lost in hulling; while in another experiment the seeds contained 3.5 percent hulls of 0.2 percent of the seed were lost in hulling. With the fruit soaked in water, the hulled seed contained 6.5 percent of the hulls and 2.2 percent of the seeds were lost in the hulling operation. When the discharge chain in the huller was operated with a top drive to remove slack from the portion discharging the seed, the seeds contained only 2.6 percent of hulls and only 0.5 percent of the seeds were lost in the hulling process.

The huller was operated with a hand feed, and only 340 pounds of fruit per hour were hulled. The capacity of this huller can be increased by the use of a mechanical feed, and either by increasing the operating mechanism, which is only 6 inches wide on this machine, or by using two brushes in tandem. Several other changes are needed in this machine. The hulling knives are in bad condition and should be replaced. They should be placed closer together so that smaller than average tung seeds will not pass through the knives. Figures II and III show different views of this huller.

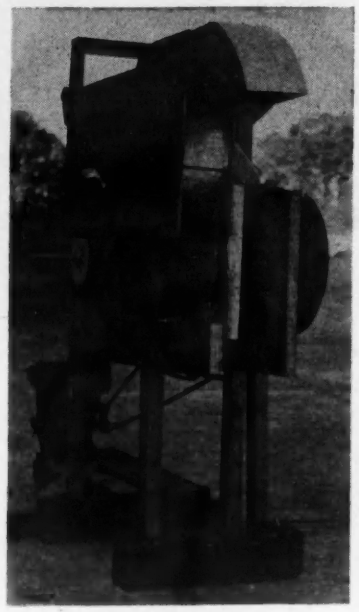


Figure III

A study of the dehydration of the hulled, newly ripened tung fruit (seed) to a moisture content suitable for processing was made. Seeds containing 33.2 percent moisture were piled on the floor 6 inches deep and were stirred thoroughly semiweekly. After five weeks the seed at the top and at the center of the pile contained 7 percent moisture. On the other hand, when the seed were placed on a screen 2 inches deep, they dried to constant weight (6.7 percent moisture) in nine days. When air was drawn through the seed at the rate of one cubic-foot of air per hour per pound of seed, the seed were dried to constant weight (6.9 percent moisture) in thirteeen days. Dehydration studies were made at elevated temperatures. At 65° C. it took seven and one-half hours to dry tung seed from 29.3 percent to 9.3 percent moisture, while at 100° C. it took two and one-half hours to dry tung seed from 20.9 percent to 3.1 percent moisture.

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In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

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—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Materials

—Continued from page 65

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 16.—All allocated ammonium nitrate and sulphate ammonia is reported covered and moving to fertilizer producers in line with requested monthly or bi-monthly delivery plans. Fisheries on the South Atlantic coast have operated in only a small way and offerings are reported very light at ceiling prices.

Crop conditions in the South are reported fair to good. Too much rain for the good of cotton is reported over considerable areas, particularly because of its aid to boll weevil infestation.

Quotations are as follows:—

Superphoshate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29.20 per ton, ports; $28.20, ovens.

Domestic Nitrogenous.—$3.35 to $3.50 per unit, producing points.

Baltimore, July 16.—Conditions in the market were quiet last week.

Fish Scrap.—Operations of the menhaden fishing fleet were active along the Atlantic coast. The ceiling remained at $1.21 per unit of protein, with the tendency to convert scrap into meal.

Superphosphate.—The call for increased production of farm products naturally served to create a brisk market for this material. All of the producers busy to the limit. The ceiling is unchanged at 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid for run-of-pile under 22 percent or in bulk sold by producers to manufacturers.

Bone.—The scarcity of this ammoniate continues to be one of the outstanding market factors, with many traders even lacking quotations

Chicago, July 16. — Only limited amounts of principal grades of fertilizer materials are being offered here. Meanwhile, buying interest appears to be holding. Sellers have little trouble in getting highest prices allowed for representative materials. Blood is moderately active. Tankage quiet and bone materials holding firm.

Tankage. — Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scrap, $68.

Los Angeles, July 16.—Following heavy bookings of inorganic nitrogen and other chemicals for the 1943-44 fertilizer season, the general condition here last week was one of marking time. It seemed a certainty that no nitrate of soda would be made available for agricultural use, the slack having been taken up by allocation of ammonia nitrate.

Ruling prices were:—

Ammonia Nitrate.—Quoted at $70 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Bone Meal.—Quoted at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed. Scarce.

Fish Meal.—Sales of fish meal during last week reported as slow, with feeling that sellers will be reluctant to offer until closer to production time.

—O-P-D—

Kavanaugh Rebuilding Plant

The plant of the Kavanaugh Products Company, manufacturer of abbatoir products, among them greases and fertilizer, South Baltimore, is being rebuilt. The plant was destroyed by fire several months ago.

—O-P-D—

Feedingstuffs Uniform Price Ceiling Set

—Continued from page 5

cents per unit as a weighted average of transportation cost from port of entry to interior point processing plants. The $1.10 basis—a c.i.f. price including war risk insurance—is for each unit percent of protein per ton of 2,000 pounds, gross for net, foreign shipping weights to govern.

Dried Blood

In like manner, the basis ceiling price (same terms as above) for wet rendered tankage is $4.73 for each percentage unit of ammonia per ton and for dried blood is $5.00 for each percentage of ammonia per ton.

By eliminating maximum prices according to specified zones, all imported animal feedingstuffs now will be governed by a uniform ceiling price. The ports of entry will be either New York or New Orleans.

Wholesalers, Retailers

Wholesalers are allowed a mark-up of $3 per ton over producer's maximum prices. Retailers are permitted a profit margin of $7 per ton over the price paid to their suppliers, plus transportation costs, if any, to their places of business. Retail prices of these feedingstuffs previously were under the General Maximum Price Regulation, but now are transferred to control under new regulation.

If meat scraps and digester tankage are sold in seller's bags, the seller may add to his established maximum price for bulk sales the actual cost of the bags, not to exceed $3.50 per ton on contents. If the buyer himself bags the products for resale, he may add 50 cents per ton to the applicable bulk prices for a like classification and grade.

The regulation further requires that all materials be graded on the basis of the following guaranteed minimum percentages of protein:

For meat scraps: 45 percent, 50 percent, 55 percent, 60 percent, 65 percent, 70 percent, and 75 percent.

For digester tankage: 45 percent, 50 percent, 55 percent, 60 percent, and 65 percent.

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